

سكراة العرب

INTERNATIONAL

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10-15 (49-59). Tomorrow rain. Today:  
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er in Copenhagen  
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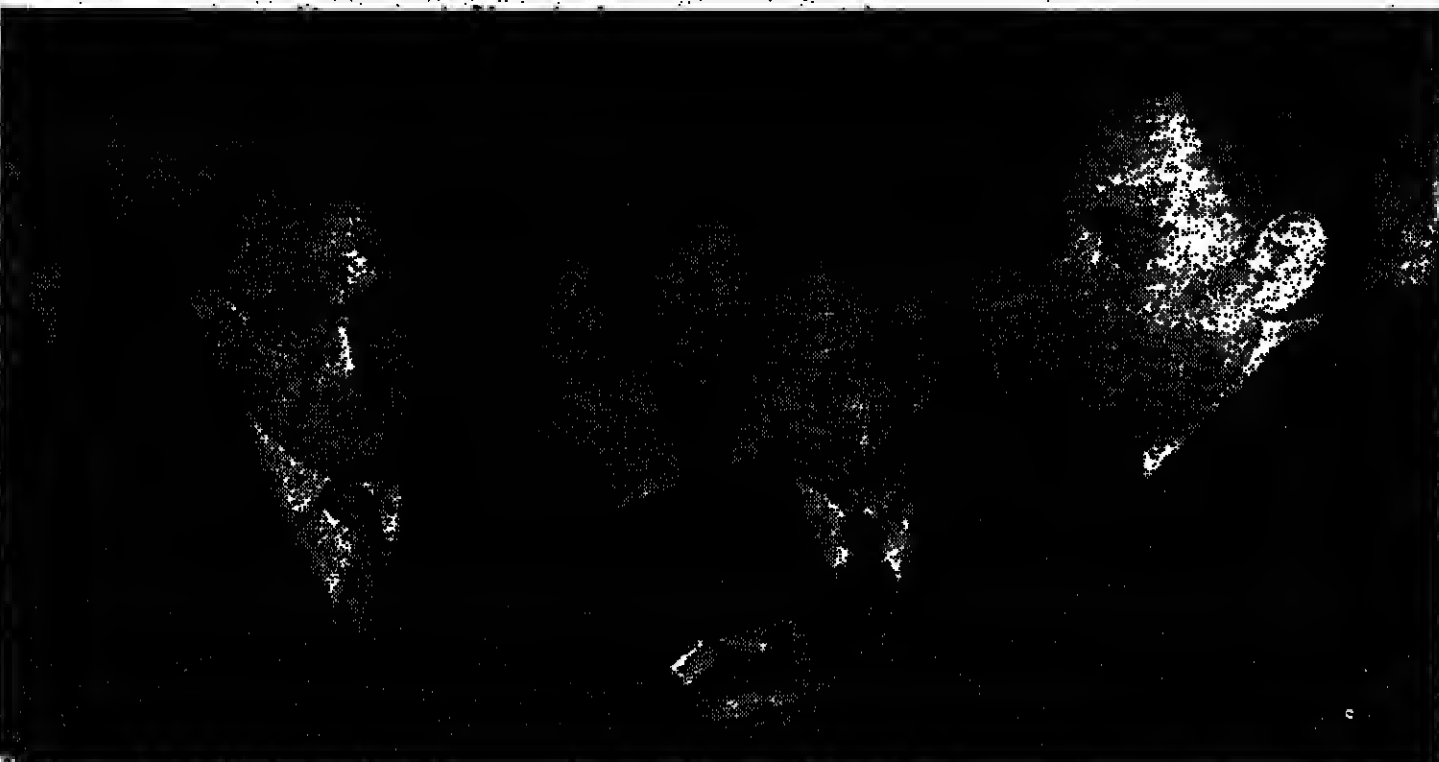
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for what has become  
a "mini-summit" after  
a visit to Japan and  
ces and Mr. Brezhnev's  
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is centered on the  
getting acquainted in  
Pacific port of Vlad-  
id on Page 2, Col. 8)

## fani Terms for Coalition ected by Italian Socialists

Oct. 23 (UPI)—The  
party tonight turned  
inter-designate Amintore  
terms for a new coal-  
tion.  
leader Francesco de  
said in a letter to Mr.  
that his party could not  
the premier-designate's  
program, which in-  
negotiations with labor  
policy issues.  
party directorate feels  
in your opinion, things  
ay the way they are,  
a reply to your letter is  
sible," Mr. de Martino  
is letter.  
said that the Social-  
ist wrecked Mr. Fan-  
fanti's efforts of forming  
a coalition government  
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Rumor, which collapsed  
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Socialists were trying to  
Communist's share of

May Give Up  
said that Mr. Fanfanti  
either give up trying to  
new government or set  
fragile minority cabinet  
to the moderate right.  
de Martino said that his  
attitude had been mis-  
understood as demanding  
a veto for labor "mine-  
rants" policies.  
The Socialists did de-  
clare that de Martino said  
was in principle with  
ions on how to handle  
rising inflation and un-



Secretary of State Henry Kissinger greeted in Moscow by Andrei Gromyko and U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel.

## Simon Will Not 'Quarrel' on Issue

By Peter Milius  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP).—  
Ranking Republican economist  
Paul McCracken said without  
equivocation today that the United  
States is in a recession and that  
the Ford administration is  
"ill-advised" not to admit it.  
Treasury Secretary William Simon  
came closer to admitting it  
yesterday than any administra-  
tion spokesman has so far.  
Some economists say that the  
nine-month downturn has now  
reached recession size. Mr. Simon  
told the Electronic Industries As-  
sociation in Los Angeles last  
night, "I do not want to quarrel  
with you on that issue," he said.  
Today, White House Press Sec-  
retary Ronald Nessen suggested  
that a quota limiting oil imports  
may have to be imposed if vol-  
untary efforts to curb U.S. con-  
sumption do not succeed.  
Mr. Nessen cited the quota sys-  
tem as a possible method which  
reporters asked what President  
Ford might do if his fuel con-  
servation proposals failed and he  
wanted to avoid higher gasoline  
taxes or rationing.  
Reaffirming the President's op-  
position to both a higher gas tax  
and gas rationing, Mr. Nessen said  
other steps were possible. Then  
he brought up the quota system,  
cautioning:  
"We're not talking about some-  
thing that's been approved or  
talked about seriously."  
The spokesman said that a  
quota system could set a ceiling  
on how much oil would be impor-  
ted into the United States or could  
fix a dollar ceiling under which  
the amount of oil allowed in  
would rise or fall as the price  
fluctuated.  
Mr. McCracken, former chair-  
man of the Council of Economic  
Advisers in the Nixon adminis-  
tration and an adviser to Pres-  
ident Ford in the preparation of  
his economic program earlier this  
year, told reporters that the  
"experts" the recession to be "V-  
shaped," with production declin-  
ing sharply, then rebounding the  
same way.  
He predicted that the economy  
will hit bottom around the middle  
of next year, and that unemploy-  
ment, now at 5.8 per cent, will  
rise to nearly 7 per cent. Mean-  
while, he said, inflationary pres-  
sures in the economy are already  
shaking, and the inflation rate  
now at more than 14 per cent,  
will be about half that by mid-  
1975 and falling.  
He also said that he doubts  
that the President's program,  
even if promptly and fully enacted,  
will have much effect on that  
pattern.  
The recession question—whether  
the economy is in one or not—  
is partly a semantic and sym-  
bolic issue. But it can also affect  
the government's behavior. The  
administration, for example,  
wants to slow down federal  
spending to fight inflation—but  
spending reductions also exacer-  
bate recession.  
The organization that finally  
decides if a downturn is serious  
enough to qualify as a recession  
is the respected, private National  
Bureau of Economic Research  
in New York. Its decisions often  
come many months after the  
fact.  
Many economists, including  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Oil War Not Barred by Bonn Aide

BONN, Oct. 23 (AP)—West  
German Finance Minister Hans  
Apel believes the West should use  
"normal weapons" to seek oil-price  
stability, but concedes that major  
industrial nations could be driven  
to military reprisals against oil  
producers if they see no other  
way out of possibly "catastrophic"  
new price increases.  
That stage is still "far away,"  
he stressed in an interview.  
But he cautioned: "When na-  
tions are hopeless, when they  
don't see any further way out,  
when they have to fear the de-  
struction of their social wealth or  
their democratic structures, then  
everything might happen. But  
we have not yet reached that  
stage; on the contrary, we are far  
away from there."  
Mr. Apel said: "We should much  
rather use normal weapons. That  
means: reduce oil consumption,  
help each other and demonstrate  
that we are one bloc, that we are  
a club. And my big question is  
whether these American and West  
European industrialized states will  
be ready to create this club."  
"The United States has a  
particular responsibility as world  
power No. 1. If the United States  
sets an example in reducing oil

## Syria Urges Arabs at Talks To Prepare for a New War

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 23 (UPI).—  
Syria called on the Arabs to-  
day to brace up militarily for a  
possible new war with Israel and  
contingent them against reliance  
on the U.S. peacekeeping role in  
the Middle East.  
Syria took a militant line in a  
set of proposals it submitted to  
the Arab foreign ministers' con-  
ference, which opened here yester-  
day to prepare for a summit  
meeting scheduled for Saturday,  
delegation sources said.  
They said that one proposal  
urged the establishment of a  
united military command for  
Egypt, Jordan, Syria and the  
Palestine Liberation Organization,  
which groups major guerrilla fac-  
tions.  
Egyptian and Syrian forces  
presently are under the overall  
command of Marshal Ahmed Is-  
mail, Egypt's war minister.  
Syria also suggested that other  
Arab countries increase their aid  
to Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the  
PLO, which are all directly in-  
volved in the conflict with Israel.  
In presenting his proposals,  
Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel  
Halim Khaddam expressed dis-  
enchantment with U.S.-engineer-  
ed Middle East peace moves up  
to now on the grounds that they  
are not sufficient, the sources said.  
The sources quoted Mr. Khad-  
dam as saying that Secretary of  
State Henry Kissinger's efforts  
have not produced any substan-  
tial results. Mr. Kissinger earlier  
this month visited the capitals  
of the Arab states and Israel.  
From now on, Mr. Khaddam  
said, the Arabs should "not rely  
on the promises made to us by  
the United States," according to  
the sources.  
Arab heads of state, who talked  
to Mr. Kissinger on his tour,  
will report on the outcome of  
the meetings at the summit in  
the course of its deliberations on  
future Arab strategy.  
Some delegates expressed skep-  
ticism about the "unity" of the  
Syrian proposal for a four-member  
united command at this  
stage because of the still un-  
resolved conflict between Jordan  
and the PLO.  
Such a reconciliation is one  
of the major aims of the summit,  
they said.

Meanwhile, in Cairo, Presi-  
dent Anwar Sadat said that he  
will take with him no partial  
solution, but Egypt's full com-  
mitment to relieve occupied Arab  
lands and restore the rights of  
the Palestinians when he leaves  
Friday for the Arab summit con-  
ference.  
Addressing the opening session  
of the Egyptian parliament, Mr.  
Sadat said: "We will not under  
any circumstances give up our  
historical responsibilities and we  
will do everything to push the  
case [for restoration of lands and  
Palestinian rights] forward."



Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau speaking at his parting press conference yesterday in Paris.

## As Threats to Democracy Papadopoulos, 4 Aides Sent to Aegean Island

ATHENS, Oct. 23 (UPI)—The  
government today banished for-  
mer strongman George Papadopoulos  
and four of his aides to an  
Aegean island for promoting  
conspiracy against democracy.  
A government announcement  
said that Mr. Papadopoulos,  
Stylanos Fakas, Nikolaos Ma-  
karezos, Ioannis Ladas and  
Michael Roufogalis, all former  
senior army officers who took  
part in the April 21, 1967, military  
take-over, were deported to the  
island of Kea.  
The announcement said, "These  
men are promoting conspira-  
tories, causing anxiety and  
creating conditions for a  
disturbance of the peace and  
calm of the people at a time when  
they [the people] are called to  
exercise their sovereign right for  
the fulfillment of democratic  
legality."  
The government later denied  
reports of military unrest follow-  
ing the announcement of the  
deportations.  
Earlier unconfirmed reports had  
said that units in Corinth, south-  
ern Greece, Veria in northern  
Greece and Larissa in central  
Greece staged rebellions and tried  
to move toward Athens.  
The spokesman also said that  
authorities did not try to deport  
former military police leader  
Dimitrios Ioannidis, "because he  
is not reported to have cooperated  
with the other deportees."  
Police sources said that the five  
men were rounded up early this  
morning by national police offi-  
cers and taken to the Piraeus  
Naval Command, cordoned off  
since dawn by police.  
The five deportees were trans-  
ported to Kea, 40 miles south  
of Piraeus, by the French-made  
military boat Nautilos. The boat  
was one of four bought by Mr.  
Papadopoulos in 1969.  
Former members of the ousted  
military regime protested the  
charges of conspiracy against Mr.  
Papadopoulos in a statement which  
said, "Since Sept. 23, he was not  
allowed to receive even his re-  
latives."  
"The measures taken against  
him and his wife were so strict  
that even their own children were  
not allowed to visit them nor even  
to look at them at a distance."  
Public Order Minister Solon  
Ghikas said Monday that Mr.  
Papadopoulos was placed under  
house arrest "because we had in-  
formation he was conspiring."  
The former dictator's friends  
said that Mr. Papadopoulos wanted  
only to meet newsmen to ex-  
plain his position and defend his  
reputation, which he said had  
been defamed by rumors.  
Mr. Papadopoulos was toppled  
by military police chief Ioannidis  
on Nov. 25, 1973, following an  
abortive student rebellion in  
Athens in which at least 15 per-  
sons lost their lives.  
Mr. Papadopoulos, Mr. Ioan-  
nidis and 23 other military and  
police officials were accused re-  
cently of having been responsible  
for the deaths and injuries caused  
during the riots, which were  
suppressed by police assisted by  
army tanks.  
Mr. Patakos, Mr. Makarezos



DEPORTED—George Papadopoulos, in dark glasses, and Michael Roufogalis, former head of the Greek CIA, being escorted into the only hotel on the island of Kea where they and other members of former regime were sent.

## In Heated Debate Catholic Synod Tries to Draft New Text on Evangelization

By Israel Shenker  
ROME, Oct. 23 (NYT)—In  
spirited and often heated debate,  
the Catholic Synod of Bishops to-  
day sought agreement on how  
to draft a final document on  
evangelizing in the modern world.  
One bishop insisted that the  
synod was a failure, and a second  
demanded to know who was re-  
sponsible for drafting the text  
overwhelmingly rejected yester-  
day.  
With no debate and little con-  
sideration, the bishops meanwhile  
approved (with three votes op-  
posed) a message to the world on  
human rights and reconciliation.  
It urges the right to life, food,  
socio-economic and politico-cul-  
tural advancement, and religious  
liberty.  
To the accompaniment of skep-  
tical debate, the synod also con-  
sidered the first report from the  
Vatican's Commission on Women,  
which urged new study on why  
women are not permitted to be  
priests.  
The Most Rev. Jean Gay Rako-  
tondravahatra, Bishop of Ihosy,  
Madagascar, startled the assembly  
by declaring that the synod was  
a failure. "Let's admit it," he  
urged, noting that there was "an  
impasse" between those who want  
to deal with problems and those  
who want to avoid them. The  
rejected document was typical,  
he said, "of the mentality of  
avoiding problems." He said it  
was a "cache-misère"—a cloak to  
hide shabbiness.  
Latin Dropped  
As one bishop after another  
dropped Latin in favor of easier  
vernacular, Joseph Cardinal Ma-  
lina, Archbishop of Kinshasa,  
Zaire, spoke his mind in French.  
"We came here with the hope  
of enlightening the fire of our faith,"  
he said, but instead of providing  
a spark, somebody was trying to  
spread darkness.  
He demanded to know the history  
of the rejected document: Who  
had prepared it? Was it true  
there was a second document  
which had been suppressed?  
Let's have it, the cardinal insisted.  
On behalf of the council's three  
presidents, Juan Cardinal Land-  
auri Ricketts, Archbishop of Lima,  
suggested there was not enough  
time before the synod's scheduled  
close on Saturday to prepare a  
new document. He proposed that  
the synod instead present a brief  
message to the world and leave  
elaboration of a final text to the  
synod's secretary or to its newly  
elected 12-bishop consilium.  
Many welcomed this proposal.  
Poland's Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Archbishop of Gniezno  
and Warsaw, said the synod had  
done "heroic work."  
Finally Cardinal Wojtyla, Archbishop of Krakow, got  
up to say that he and Joseph  
Cardinal Cordero, Archbishop of  
Karachi, were responsible for  
the rejected text, and they could  
do another text.  
Although the question of the  
final text was a clamorous issue,  
the bishops voted without debate  
in favor of a message of "human  
rights and reconciliation," which  
suddenly emerged without warn-  
ing. It is not a synodal docu-  
ment, but rather is issued by  
Pope Paul VI "in union with the  
bishops assembled."  
The 1,300-word document seeks  
to encourage those who work  
for human rights, to call upon  
those in authority to promote  
human rights, and to give hope  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Trudeau Reports Conciliation But No Accord With France

By James Goldsborough  
PARIS, Oct. 23 (NYT)—Can-  
adian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott  
Trudeau said today that Gen.  
Charles de Gaulle's cry of "Vive  
le Québec Libre" in Montreal  
seven years ago was no longer  
"in the minds or even the mem-  
ories" of present French leaders.  
Leaving Paris following a two-  
day reconciliation mission, the  
first official visit here by a  
Canadian prime minister since  
De Gaulle's famous remark, Mr.  
Trudeau said he thought France  
now "understands what Canada  
is, a country with federal di-  
visions." He said he had not talked  
about "Francophone folklore"  
with French leaders, but "about  
business."  
Not all of the business talk was  
successful. At his press con-  
ference before leaving for Brus-  
sels, Mr. Trudeau made it clear  
that France still was not support-  
ing Canada's bid for special trade  
ties with the European Economic  
Community. In a meeting with  
EEC officials in Brussels tomor-  
row, Mr. Trudeau will press the  
trade-ties issue with the EEC  
Commission, which supports the  
Canadian idea.  
Mr. Trudeau said today that  
Canada's efforts to strengthen  
ties both with the EEC and with  
individual European nations was  
part of what Canadians call the

## Moscow Gets 1980 Olympics

VIENNA, Oct. 23 (NYT)—  
Moscow was selected today as  
the site for the 1980 summer  
Olympic games—the first time  
a city in a Communist country  
has been chosen.  
The Soviet city was picked  
over Los Angeles. The Inter-  
national Olympic Committee  
congress, meeting here, also  
chose as the site for the 1980  
winter games Lake Placid,  
N.Y.—the only bidder—which  
staged the games in 1932.  
Story on Page 13.

Subscribers  
Spreading strikes in the  
French postal service are caus-  
ing serious delays in the dis-  
tribution of the International  
Herald Tribune in the Paris  
area and elsewhere. The IHT  
apologizes for the inconve-  
nience caused by the delayed  
deliveries.



## OPEC Says It Plans Oil Price Based on 'True Market Value'

VIENNA, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Representatives of the world's major oil-exporting nations, responding to worldwide demands for fairer petroleum prices, met today to draft a new system of pricing crude oil.

"They say our prices are unrealistic; well, now we are doing something about it. The new system will determine the true market value of oil," an official of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said.

OPEC's 12 members, who produce 85 per cent of world oil exports, have quadrupled petroleum prices in the last year. They have been accused by oil-consuming nations of overpricing their product and weakening the world economy.

Under the new system, crude-oil prices could go either up or down depending on factors by which the prices were determined, OPEC officials said.

These factors would include the market forces of supply and demand, the cost of competing energy alternatives, such as nuclear fuel, and inflation, they said.

The new system would also limit oil-company profits, the officials said.

The traditional method of fixing crude-oil prices by negotiations between oil companies and producer states collapsed last October. The companies rejected OPEC proposals for linking oil prices, like other products, to supply and demand.

Since then, OPEC members have unilaterally raised the price of crude oil from \$8 to \$14.74 a barrel.

OPEC officials said the increase was partly politically motivated and resulted from oil-company efforts to maintain artificially low prices. But they said political conditions now existed for the adoption of a market-motivated system.

OPEC officials said the en-

## U.S. Said to Have Threatened Intervention in Sinai Fighting

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—The United States threatened to send airborne troops into the Sinai peninsula during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war if the Soviet Union intervened militarily in the conflict, Prof. Hans Morgenthau said yesterday.

The assertion, made to a group of reporters specializing in foreign affairs, was immediately and flatly denied by high State Department officials.

Prof. Morgenthau is a highly regarded political scientist in close touch with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, although the two are at odds on many policy issues.

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William Simon

## Top Republican Economist Says U.S. Is in a Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, have said that they think the present downturn will finally be judged a recession.

The President, however, said at his news conference two weeks ago, "I do not think the United States is in a recession." Commerce Secretary Frederick Danenberg said the same last week in announcing that total economic output had declined for the third quarter in a row and was 4 per cent below its level nine months ago. The economy, he insisted, is not going through a recession, but a "lull."

Mr. McCracken, now a University of Michigan professor, would not answer when asked by reporters at a breakfast meeting whether persons in the administration share his outlook for next year.

His view that the economy will start bouncing back next summer, he said, is based partly on the likelihood that business inventories will be low by then and that businesses will start trying to build them up.

He said that he did not think "the level of economic activity would be significantly different next year even if none of the

President's economic proposals were enacted. But, he said, the plan will help in several lesser ways. He cited as one example the increased aid to the unemployed that Mr. Ford proposed.

He also said that even though inflation may be subsiding, it will help to cut back government spending as the President has proposed. The less the government spends, he said, the less it will have to borrow and the less upward pressure it will put on interest rates in the months ahead. That is also why Congress ought to enact Mr. Ford's proposed surtax for next year, he said.

Mr. McCracken stuck by his assertion that inflation is subsiding even though the Labor Department reported yesterday that consumer prices rose another 1.3 per cent last month. He said that consumer prices are the last to reflect a weakening in demand and that further back in the economy, "there's no question but what pressures are declining now."

## Bonn Minister Sees an Oil War Possible

(Continued from Page 1)

rich oil producers, cannot solve the balance-of-payments and inflation problems facing many consumer nations, he said.

The system could bring "intolerable results" after a few years. A dialogue with oil producers is needed to convince them that the "catastrophic results" of further price rises can only harm them by ruining their debtors and so losing their money.

Asked to what extent the Arabs realize the dangers inherent in destroying the fabric of the Western industrial world, Mr. Apel said: "I think they are starting to learn it. What interest could they have in just giving loans to Western European countries where, when these countries are ruined, they won't get a cent?"

"I am not so sure that we can bring oil prices down but I am at least optimistic about keeping the prices where they are now," he added.

Mr. Apel was asked whether there is a danger that investment by oil-producing countries could cause Western industrial nations to lose control over their businesses and industries.

He replied: "For my part, for my country... we are interested that they invest in our country. Then they will be interested that this industrial society will survive... For example, America invested in our country on a large scale and it did not create a problem for us."

## Pipeline Link Fire Kills Nine in Kuwait

KUWAIT, Oct. 23 (AP).—Fire broke out in a major pipeline link at the Kuwait Oil Co.'s installations near the Iraqi border yesterday, killing nine persons and injuring several, police reported. The dead included an American and a British oil expert. Their identities were not immediately available.

Pipes from several oil wells pour into a wider pipeline at the installations in Umm el-Aish, 50 miles north of Kuwait city. The larger pipeline then carries the crude oil to the Ahmadi terminal, south of the city.

The cause of the fire was not immediately known. It was reported under control three hours after it started.

## 2 Tourists Stabbed in Paris, Man Held

PARIS, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Three tourists from Australia, the United States and Belgium were attacked together early today in the Montparnasse area of Paris and two of them were stabbed, police reported.

One of the victims, William Ryan, 30, from Sydney, was in a very serious condition, they said. Police arrested one of three men believed responsible for the attack. It was the first serious criminal incident involving tourists in Paris in several years, they said.

## Large Hole in Ground Opens Up in Kansas

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Oct. 23 (AP).—The walls of a large hole in the ground crumbled a little more during the night, but it appears the cavity is about finished growing.

The hole, on the property of the Osgill salt plant, is filled with water within 20 feet of the surface, but estimates are that it could be several hundred feet deep. It is believed to have been caused by the collapse far underground of an uncharted salt well dug around the turn of the century.

## Chirac to Visit Iran

PARIS, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac will visit Iran Dec. 20 to 24, officials said today.



## Kissinger Set To Start Talks With Russia

Arrives in Moscow With 'Concrete Ideas'

(Continued from Page 1)

visit, normally closed to foreigners.

Mr. Brezhnev already is visiting the United States next as part of the regular year change of visits launched by Richard Nixon on his trip to the Soviet Union in 1972.

The "mini-summit" was idea of Mr. Brezhnev. American officials have said, and it is acceptable to Mr. Ford.

Strategic Arms Talks

A strong possibility is that Mr. Kissinger finds the leaders agreeable to an approach on accelerating the strategic talks, a statement can be made that can be released in connection with a Ford-Brezhnev meeting next month.

In addition to the arms which is the most important subject on the agenda, Kissinger plans to probe in detail Mr. Brezhnev's views on détente, and to at some length the complex issues of the Middle East.

The Americans believe the Soviet Union wants to recede the Geneva conference of Middle East because of a threat to play a diplomatic role, the conference would be endless bickering.

Mr. Kissinger will try to persuade Mr. Brezhnev, at a summit, to not try to obtain American support for a peace process, which calls for Egyptian-Israeli talks soon if the Arab summit this week in Morocco.

The atmosphere for the here has been good, unmarred only by the refusal to grant one of the men traveling with Mr. Kissinger, Talbot of Times, a visa to enter the country. Talbot departed at Cooper with a Soviet passport. Mr. Kissinger failed to get him to Mr. Kissinger said he "regretted the Soviet decision," and other newsmen protested it.

## Trudeau Reports Conciliation But No Accord With France

But No Accord With France

(Continued from Page 1)

ly in 1971, when the Nixon administration suspended dollar convertibility and applied a 10-per-cent import surtax that seriously affected Canadian exports.

"Canada is trying to create a counterweight to the strength of the United States," Mr. Trudeau said today. Asked how Washington felt about this, he said: "I think President Ford understands we want to be more economically diversified. President Nixon certainly did." He said that the goal was to become "less vulnerable than before."

Much of the attention here during Mr. Trudeau's talks both with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac centered on energy, particularly the French interest in acquiring enriched uranium from Canada. France, which enriches its own uranium for military needs, has been dependent on the United States as a source of this material for its nuclear-energy plants.

Mr. Trudeau said that a study group was at work on the subject of uranium exchanges and that its report would be ready in a few months. He said the agreement would be worked out by commercial interests, and that the Canadian government would step in only to assure that Canadian laws on foreign investment and nonproliferation of nuclear material for military uses are respected.

Canada, a signatory of the 1968 nuclear nonproliferation treaty, was seriously embarrassed last May when India, which had been receiving Canadian nuclear materials and information, set off a nuclear blast. The Canadians regarded the explosion as a violation of Canadian-Indian agreements.

The French are well aware of our rather precise rules on the proliferation of fissionable material," Mr. Trudeau said today. "If they want to take our fissionable matter, it will be with certain safeguards."

The key to the success of Mr. Trudeau's trip to Paris and Brussels is likely to be whether he succeeds in establishing a trade agreement with the EEC. Canada has been urging such an accord, but so far, it has not been supported either by France or Britain, which prefer traditional bilateral approaches to such agreements.

The Canadians feel that, without an agreement, Canada eventually could be squeezed by future multilateral economic and trade accords, which would not take into account Canadian interests. Mr. Trudeau described what he wanted as "contractual accords, not preferential." He said it was a question of whether the "EEC really exists." If it does, he said, "it shouldn't surprise anyone that Canada wants relations with it."

The EEC Council of Ministers still is divided on the subject. Most EEC bilateral agreements are with developing countries, not rich industrial ones.

## Protest in Madrid

MADRID, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Students boycotted evening classes at Madrid University last night to protest the detention of 35 students earlier in the evening, sources said today.

## Chess Match Adjourned

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Soviet chess grandmasters Viktor Korchnoi and Anatoly Karpov tonight adjourned play until tomorrow on the 46th move of the 15th game in their match here.

## S. Africa Protest Ex

PIETERSBURG, South Africa, Oct. 23 (AP).—About 1,000 demonstrators at the all-African city of the North at night called off a weekend of protest government ban on a rally in Durban in support of the Mozambique Liberation and the arrest of three.

## Safety Belts in Spain

MADRID, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Drivers and front-seat passengers will have to use safety belts within six months the government today.

## 9 Convenient Holiday Inns in Benelux.

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## Dean's Testimony

a Gets Into Argument  
Lawyer for Haldeman

OTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—Judge John Sirica sent lawyer John H. Naisbitt out of court today after the lawyer got into an argument with the judge over the Watergate trial.

Naisbitt, attorney for Haldeman, accused Judge Sirica of being "palpably unimpaired."

He retorted: "Now you know me for years. I'm interested in getting it as you are."

He said the former chief of staff, is with conspiracy to obstruct justice in the Watergate case, along with John Mitchell, Robert Kennedy, and other members of the White House staff.

Dean said he would not vouch for the credibility of witnesses he had convicted, and that he was not saying it in that case, nobody

would have to vouch for his credibility.

With the jury in the courtroom, Mr. Wilson, 78, led Dean through his story of taking \$43,500 to pay for his honeymoon from a \$500,000 cash fund kept by Mr. Haldeman in the White House.

Then Mr. Wilson turned his questions to Dean's testimony last year to the Senate Watergate committee about Mr. Nixon's telling him on Feb. 27, 1972, that he should take over the Watergate investigation.

Dean admitted that while he had told the Senate Committee he did not appear on a tape or transcript of the meeting.

Dean said there was an overlap in his mind about meetings held on Feb. 27, 28, March 1 and March 2.

At that point, Mr. Wilson attempted to place the Senate transcript into evidence and the judge sent the jury from the room.

Judge Sirica told the lawyers he planned to let Mr. Wilson proceed with Dean's questioning and then let the prosecutor allow Dean to make the same explanation about the overlapping meetings.

"I always want to be respectful," said Mr. Wilson, "but I think that's palpably unfair."

When Mr. Wilson continued to protest, Judge Sirica said, "We're going to do it my way, not your way."

Mr. Wilson questioned Dean some more and Dean repeated that he was very adamant in telling the prosecutor that "there were parts missing" from the Feb. 27 conversation.

The prosecutor said, "Mr. Wilson is leaving the implication here that I deliberately refused to play a tape because I didn't like its contents."

Judge Sirica suggested that recordings of Feb. 27, 28 and March 1 be played for the jury if all the defense lawyers waived objections. The normal procedure is that a participant in a conversation must vouch that the tape is authentic. Mr. Wilson finally agreed.

succeeds Jaworski

(OTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—

General William Saxbe

Henry Ruth to succeed

rd, who has resigned,

cial Watergate proce-

## Congressional Hearings

Rockefeller Defers Answers  
Further Media Questions

By Linda Charlton

NOTON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—President-designate Nelson Rockefeller issued a statement today saying he would not answer further questions by reporters until he next appears before the two subcommittees charged with investigating his actions.

Rockefeller's statement said he was taking this action because he has become physically ill and is unable to do the research and the information required by the press while stilling the requests from the subcommittees.

He said he has requests for information on matters from as many as 100 reporters from a single newspaper.

Rockefeller said that he is unable to fulfill his obligations; my special at this time to my wife and, also to the committees and the representatives for the people under the 25th Amendment.

He said he is deferring answers until I appear before the subcommittees.

Two-page statement Mr. Rockefeller said he has expanding fully and they included the Senate committee and the House Committee, which are holding hearings on the FBI, the Commission on the FBI, the In-

stitutional School

IN, Oct. 23 (AP).—Scut-

the out today between

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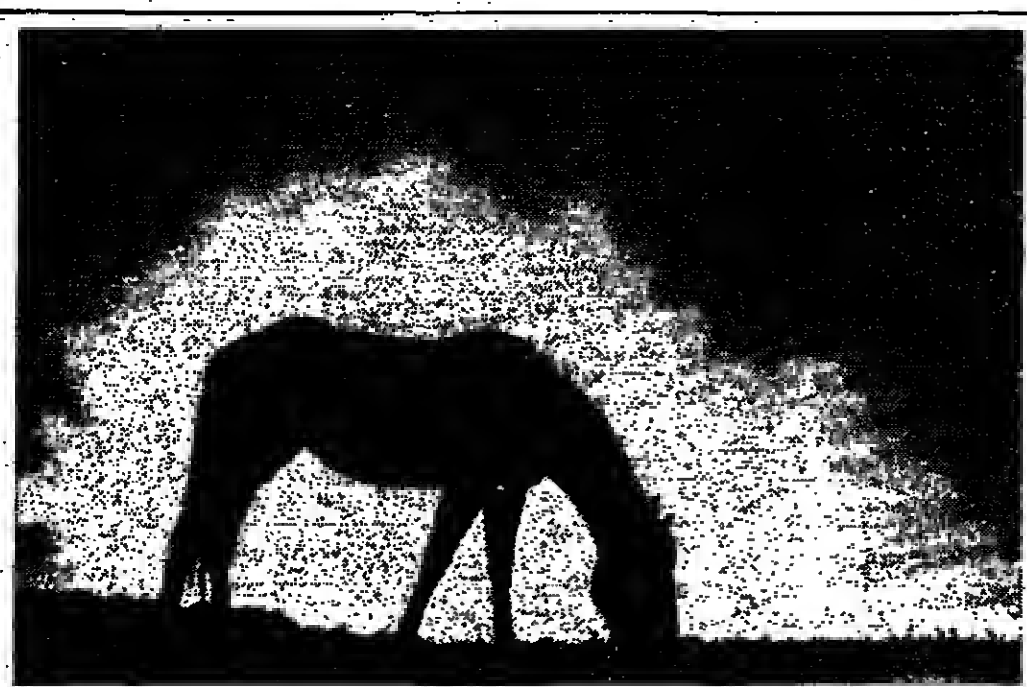
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Grazing horse photographed against a fall sunset at Elmore in upstate New York.

## Big Congress Margin, Peace Threat Linked

## Ford Cautions on Democratic Landslide

By John Herbers

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23 (NYT).—President Ford charged yesterday that if the Democrats gained a wide margin in Congress in the Nov. 5 elections, the chances for a bipartisan foreign policy would be threatened and "peace could be in jeopardy."

Mr. Ford made the statement in a political speech in Oklahoma City as it became apparent from the statements of Republicans themselves—that his efforts to help faltering Republican candidates by his visits around the nation were not effective.

In city after city he visited Saturday and yesterday, Republican leaders have been unable to get the enthusiasm and support they hoped for the President's visits, which are designed to raise money and get out Republican campaign workers.

Clarence Warner, the Oklahoma Republican chairman, said the attendance at a \$500-a-plate fund-raising breakfast in Oklahoma City was a disappointment. He sold 57 tickets, but several of the tables paid for were empty.

Mr. Warner cited a litany of reasons for the poor support and attendance for Mr. Ford's speech, including Mr. Ford's pardon of former President Richard Nixon, his proposal for an income-tax surcharge, and declining prices for cattle.

The public attendance at free Ford rallies has also been disappointing to Republican leaders in some areas.

When Mr. Ford spoke in Okla-

homa City in behalf of the "alter-

ing re-election campaign of

Sen. Henry Bellmon, six high-

school bands and some students

were brought in to help fill the

12,500-seat auditorium, but still

there were empty seats.

It was at this rally that Mr.

Ford made the statement about

the possible damage to his for-

ign policy. Previously, he had

charged that a "veto-proof" Con-

gress would enhance inflation be-

cause a Congress controlled more

heavily than it is now by Demo-

crats would exceed his budget.

Since World War II, he said,

there had been a tradition for

a bipartisan foreign policy. The

President continued:

"But unfortunately this Con-

gress, dominated by the opposi-

tion, doesn't seem to understand

this and I'm concerned that if

we get a Congress that is veto-

proof or a Congress that has the

wrong philosophy, both domesti-

cally and internationally, the

possibility for the next two years,

when our country faces the chal-

lenges in the Middle East, the

challenges in the Caribbean

and Latin America, the challenges

in the Pacific—as we try to work

to broaden détente, as we try to

continue the normalization of

relations with the People's Re-

public of China, as we, in the

White House, and those in the

Congress who understand up-

partisanship and who believe that

White House press secretary, said that Mr. Ford's reference to the "wrong kind of Congress" stemmed from the recent action of Congress, which insisted, against White House opposition, on cutting off military aid to Turkey on Dec. 10, or earlier if Turkey shipped more weapons to Cyprus.

In Oklahoma City, a poll by the Daily Oklahoman showed that Sen. Bellmon was trailing former Rep. Ed Edmondson in his bid for re-election by a substantial margin, and that the Democratic candidate for governor, David Boren, held a large lead over the Republican candidate, Jim Inhofe.

In Cleveland, Mr. Ford was confronted by more problems. Former Gov. John Rhodes, a Republican who is seeking a new term, declined to attend the fund-raising event. Mr. Ford's office said that Mr. Rhodes had another engagement he could not break.

However, the Cleveland Plain Dealer quoted a source on the Rhodes staff as saying the former governor did not want to appear on the platform with the President because of Mr. Ford's recommendation for an income-tax surcharge as a means of helping stop inflation.

Mr. Rhodes is reported running behind Ohio Gov. John Gilligan, a Democrat who is seeking re-election.

The FEA also suggested that

storage program, under which enough steel tanks and storage caverns are constructed to keep at least a six-month supply of oil. This would cost as much as \$15 billion, but the FEA estimated what it called "economic vulnerability" without storage at \$99 billion.

The blueprint urged an increase in oil exploration in Alaska, where it said most of America's undiscovered oil lies. The FEA said Alaska could provide almost six million barrels of oil a day economically if the world price stayed at \$11 a barrel. Even at \$7 a barrel Alaska would produce 4.6 million barrels of oil a day.

The alternative is continued reliance on foreign oil, the consequences of which the FEA found none too pleasant. The study said that the six-month Arab embargo forced the United States to reduce oil consumption by 14 per cent, caused a \$10-billion to \$20-billion drop in the gross national product and cost 500,000 jobs.

The FEA said that at \$11 a barrel for oil one-year embargo would cost the economy \$50 billion. Should oil be priced at \$7 a barrel, another embargo would cost a staggering \$12 billion simply because the United States would have been importing so much more.

The FEA urged that the United States consider an emergency

gasoline rationing was undesirable. "A strategy that drastically reduces consumption of gasoline, even if generally acceptable," the FEA said, "might lead to extraordinary unemployment in Michigan," where the automobile industry is concentrated.

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## Secret Report of Energy Unit

## Study Says U.S. Must Depend on Oil Imports

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP).—The Federal Energy Administration believes that the United States can never again be free of dependence on foreign oil, because no good substitutes are immediately available.

Basically, the FEA has concluded in a still-secret report that coal cannot substitute for oil because it is too difficult to mine and burn. It said that atomic power is only a substitute for coal, not oil. It also concluded that synthetic fuels, solar energy and geothermal power cannot provide short-term relief from the chronic U.S. oil deficit because they are at least 10 years away from having even the smallest effect.

The lack of an oil substitute, the FEA suggested, means that the United States must continue to import oil because America does not have enough oil of its own to fuel the economy for any length of time.

## Temporary Relief

Even the oil produced by all-out drilling in the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Alaska would free the nation from a need for imports for only a few years, the agency said.

These were the principal conclusions reached by the FEA in its long-awaited blueprint for Project Independence, a program aimed at achieving U.S. self-sufficiency in energy.

The FEA laid out no definitive energy policy for President Ford to follow, but it did outline the options he can pursue in the next decade. It sketched out a series of choices in two categories, one at which oil sells for \$11 a barrel (its present price) and another where rising world production and worldwide conservation bring it down to \$7 a barrel.

The project was not to determine how to reach zero imports or a "blueprint" for action," the FEA said in the report. "Rather than evaluate hundreds of alternative actions, the study contrasts the strategic options we have."

The FEA said that a strategy to free the United States from imports could be devised, but that such a strategy would have too many adverse effects.

For instance, the FEA suggested that oil could be drilled from deep within the ground in the United States but that, its price would be higher even than foreign oil. This would mean ever greater U.S. inflation, a drop in the gross national product and rising unemployment.

The FEA also suggested that

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Since Brussels became capital of the Common Market, more and more foreign companies have been making their headquarters in Belgium.

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## U.S. Magazine Admits Error—For First Time

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI)—The National Geographic, for the first time in its 86-year history, yesterday admitted it erred in a story.

In the magazine's November issue, editor Gilbert Grosvenor said an article that appeared in the April issue about Damascus "failed to reflect the true situation" of Syrian Jews. The article stated that the Jews of Damascus were relatively free from persecution and oppression. Mr. Grosvenor said the magazine had "difficulty" in obtaining reliable, nonpartisan information. "Many of our Jewish members sharply criticized us for not delineating in greater detail the harsh conditions under which that small [Syrian Jewish] community has been forced to exist since 1948," he said. Mr. Grosvenor admitted: "We erred."

## Schmidt Labels Germans' Wealth 'Almost Indecent'

BONN, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt yesterday told West German voters they are almost indecently prosperous. He also ridiculed forecasts predicting that there will be a million unemployed in West Germany this winter.

Touring Hesse and Bavaria in advance of Sunday's legislative elections in those two states, Mr. Schmidt, a Social Democrat, told voters that his and the preceding government have piled up a reserve of 10 billion marks (\$3.8 billion).

If the export boom slackens because Germany's neighbors no longer can afford to buy this country's products, "then we will go to the central banks' basements in Frankfurt and take out three, four or five billion marks and use them to create orders right here at home," Mr. Schmidt said.

"We have it so good that we ought almost to be ashamed," the Chancellor said. "Others already point their fingers at us. The way we have piled up gold, foreign exchange reserves, is almost indecent," he added.

Concern over unemployment increased Monday when five independent economic research institutes issued a unanimous report predicting a million unemployed this winter. That would be between 4 and 5 per cent of the labor force, twice as many jobless as last winter and the largest number of unemployed in 35 years.

When asked whether he agrees there is cause for concern, Mr. Schmidt replied: "Nonsense."

## Reduction Is Virtually Sure

## Mediterranean or Pacific Cut In U.S. Carrier Fleet Studied

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP).—The U.S. Navy, faced with a virtually certain reduction in its aircraft carrier fleet in the next few years, is studying plans to reduce its long-established two-carrier task force in the Mediterranean or its three-carrier force in the Western Pacific.

The United States has maintained at least that many carriers in those areas for almost 30 years. But senior naval officers say that as the planned carrier level declines from the 15 in service to 12 by 1977-78, "we simply won't be able to do the same things, we're going to have to modify our pattern of operations."

For the moment, there are no firm decisions about how to adjust to the lower carrier levels. There could be considerable controversy within the administration and among NATO allies if there is a decision to alter the full-time deployment of two carriers to the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Because the Sixth Fleet is so symbolic of U.S. presence in the Middle East, some senior State Department and White House officials are known to oppose any reduction in it.

But the Navy and Pentagon view is that "something has got to give," and plans are being studied that would give the Navy more flexibility in the event of a carrier cutback. These plans include pulling one of the two carriers out of the Mediterranean.

## Postal Walkout In Paris Spreads Through France

PARIS, Oct. 23 (AP).—A strike by postal workers cut off almost all mail service in Paris today and spread quickly to provincial centers.

The strike started in sorting centers yesterday, sharply reducing mail deliveries. Today, mail distributors and many others in the Postal and Telecommunications system stayed off the job. More than 90 per cent of the employees in several Paris sorting centers failed to show up.

During the night, 10 postal planes failed to make their usual trips to provincial cities because there was no mail to carry.

The strikers are asking for better working conditions, a bonus of 200 francs (about \$40) payable immediately and a minimum salary of \$300 a month.

## Quake in West Pacific

UPPER MERU, Sweden, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The Uppsala Seismological Institute today registered a fairly strong earthquake located in the area of the Solomon Islands in the Western Pacific, an institute spokesman said.

for a few months each year and either sending it elsewhere or bringing it back to the United States for more frequent maintenance.

The Navy also sees some advantage in having its carrier deployments "more random and therefore less predictable" by potential enemies.

The Navy feels that under normal peacetime conditions it can keep roughly a third of its ships deployed overseas.

But it says that events such as the Vietnam war and the Arab-Israeli war of last year caused special deployment that played havoc with maintenance work on the big carriers.

"There is just a huge backlog of work to be done on the carriers," a senior admiral said. As a result, for the first time in a long while, the Navy last month was reduced to only one carrier in the Mediterranean because the Saratoga was late getting out of the shipyard. The Navy says that overhaul on the carriers now take a year rather than nine months each.

Navy officers say that in periods of crisis, it deploys 50 to 60 per cent of its ships overseas, and in war the figure would rise to 80 per cent. But to go beyond one-third in peacetime, the admiral says, plays havoc with morale and Navy family life.

Thus, as the Navy drops to a planned 13 carriers in 1976 and to 12 in 1977, sticking to the one-third formula would mean four carriers overseas—one short of the current situation. Normally, another one-third of the ships is in the Atlantic or Pacific fleets, closer to U.S. shores, and the remaining one-third is undergoing overhaul or maintenance.

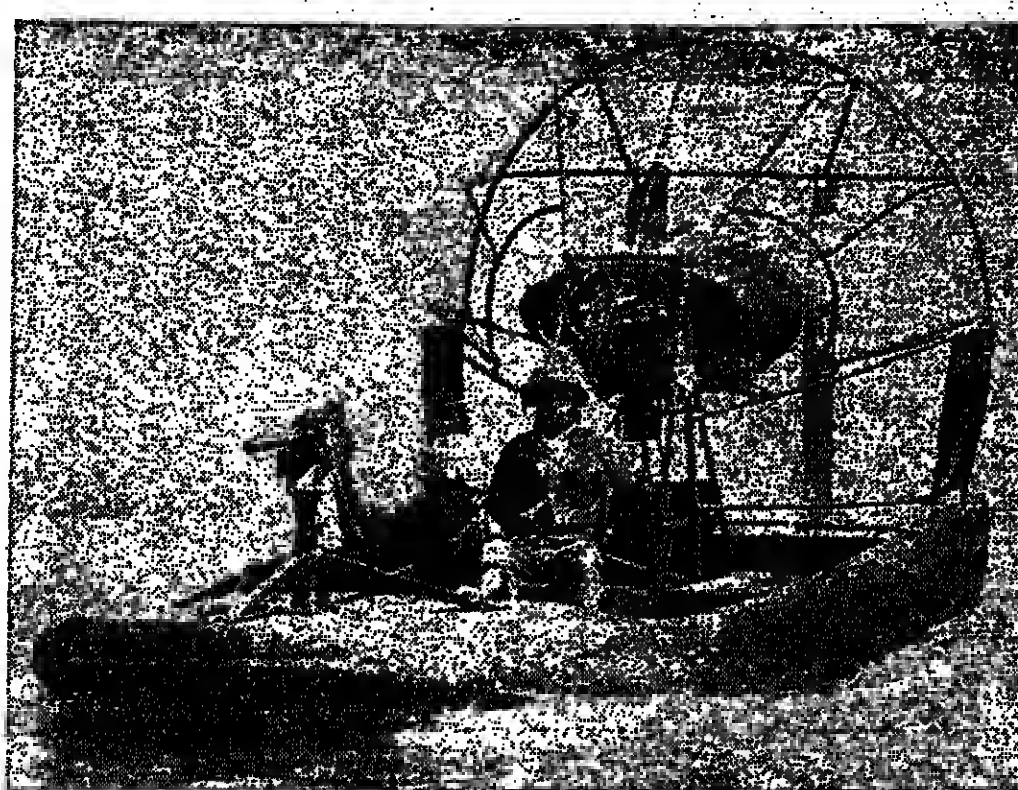
Indian Ocean Policy

The problem is further complicated by a decision last year to send carrier task forces into the Indian Ocean much more frequently. These ships, thus far, have come from the Seventh Fleet in the Western Pacific. If the administration is going to hold to its Indian Ocean policy, it might increase the possibility that several carrier reductions would come from the Sixth Fleet.

The 13 ships that will remain represent a modern and extremely powerful force.

Once the 1943-vintage Hancock and the 1950-vintage Oriskany are retired, and the new nuclear-powered Nimitz and Eisenhower join the fleet, the Navy, in 1977, will have a 12-carrier fleet composed of three 90,000-ton nuclear-powered, eight vessels of the 80,000-ton conventionally powered Forrestal supercarrier class, and one ship of the older, smaller Midway class.

In terms of offensive striking power, the U.S. carrier fleet is superior to the Soviet Union's.



THE AIRBOAT—A fast maneuverable craft with hardly any draft that Cambodian government forces have recently put into service for river patrols. The boat utilizes an aircraft engine and propeller for power and carries a light machine-gun.

## 87% Accuracy in U.S. Experiments

## Simple, Reliable Cancer Test Is Reported

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23 (AP).—Medical College of Virginia scientists have discovered a simple test that they say appears to be 87-per-cent accurate in detecting cancer.

A report on the findings will be given this week by one of the college's scientists, Dr. Giovanni Costa, at the International Cancer Congress in Florence.

In the test as now administered, a patient swallows a capsule of fat containing radioactive carbon-14, and 30 hours later exhales into a bag-like device. Then the amount of radioactive carbon dioxide in the exhaled air is measured.

Amounts of radioactive carbon dioxide above certain levels seem to indicate the presence of a tumor in the body, Dr. Costa said.

Experimental Stage

The college said the test stemmed from laboratory studies on animals and humans during the last 3 1/2 years and is still in the experimental stage. The work is supported in part by the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

If the research progresses steadily, we may have a useful system in two years, Dr. Costa said. He said confirmation of the accuracy of the test will await refinement and comparative studies by other researchers.

Dr. Costa said about 160 persons have been tested in four categories of about 40 persons each—healthy volunteers, people with known cancer of various

types, patients with diseases other than cancer, and patients with disorders not diagnosed at the time the tests were given.

## "Tiny" Tumors

Dr. Costa said the tests on several patients with unknown illnesses indicated cancer, which subsequent examinations confirmed. Some of the tumors found by the test "were very tiny," he said.

In patients known to have

cancer, he said, the test proved to be about 86-per-cent accurate. Overall, 87 per cent of those for whom the test results were positive turned out to have tumors, the doctor said.

Dr. Costa said the test, as developed at the college, seems to work for "all tumors at all stages" that researchers have studied thus far.

Dr. Costa has been studying the effects of tumors on the breakdown of fats in the body for more than a decade. It has long been observed, he said, that cancer reduces the stores of fat of a person with a tumor.

Breakdown of Fats

But, he said, "we don't know at the moment" how tumors may speed up the metabolism or break down fats.

But however cancer affects fat and metabolism is reflected by the test devised by the college's researchers, Dr. Costa said.

Fat is made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Water and carbon dioxide result from the breakdown of fats in the body.

The college's researchers initially applied the test to mice, in some of which tumors had been implanted.

The persons performing the cancer test did not know in which mice tumors had been implanted, Dr. Costa said. "By using the changes in the excretion of carbon dioxide, we could tell with an accuracy of 100 per cent, with no false positives, which had tumors," he said.

## But Others Cite His Adroitness

## Many Say Thieu Is Nearing End of Power After 9 Years

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Nguyen Van Thieu, who has led South Vietnam for nine years, has suddenly found himself embattled on the political front as never before.

An emerging opposition coalition, stimulated by dissatisfaction with the military situation and economic problems—has begun to call for President Thieu's resignation. Although the opposition appears small and divided and Mr. Thieu appears quite powerful, many sober-minded Vietnamese have become convinced that he is nearing the end of his long leadership.

Few are willing to guess how much longer he will remain in power, but it is almost impossible to find anyone who believes that he will be able to run for a third term next October.

## Adroit Politician

However, Mr. Thieu is a tenacious and adroit politician who has surmounted crises that would have overwhelmed a lesser personality. Some foreigners class him as among the best politicians in Asia.

A European diplomat argued that the President's situation is "still far from catastrophic."

"But," the diplomat added, "the fact is that in this country it is sufficient for enough people to believe that a process is under way for it to happen. Once people believe he is tottering, he begins to totter."

In the view of many Vietnamese and foreign observers, the 51-year-old President now faces a dilemma of confronting his opponents firmly enough to show that he is still in control, but gently enough not to create martyrs or stir mass hostility.

While maneuvering in the public sphere, he must also keep the loyalty of the armed forces, whose morale has lately been jarred by successful Communist military thrusts and by shrinking American assistance.

If Mr. Thieu's home-front unpopularity should become a grave liability to the conduct of the war, some observers believe, key generals might leave with the President to leave office for the sake of the nation.

United Violence

Mr. Thieu's American-trained police have, so far, done a professional job in controlling the small demonstrations that have mushroomed in Saigon and in some provincial cities. Violence and arrests have been limited.

A crackdown would certainly have a negative effect on the U.S. Congress, which by year's end will probably be considering a Ford administration request for a supplementary military appropriation for South Vietnam. But such a crackdown could, conceivably, deliver a fatal blow to the opposition before it generates mass support.

Mr. Thieu's support has eroded sharply in recent months. With the ascent of the Vietnam Democratic Front, the South Vietnamese conservative Catholic community have mounted an anti-corruption campaign. The President, a Catholic, is its chief target.

In addition to the Catholics, the influential An Quang Buddhist faction, the largest veterans' organization, the outspoken Saigon press, the Saigon and Hue bar associations and a dozen minor fronts and committees—some against hunger, some in favor of the working class—some urging the return of former Saigon and Hue residents who had been expelled.

Three Saigon news associations today demanded that Mr. Thieu fire his nephew, Minister of Interior, for alleged corruption.

Order returned to the streets after the fighting touched mob violence in outlying suburbs, where black flags were carried and killed whites. B. authorities said that 49 persons, including 33 whites, were

Government officials denied that the clashes were connected with a white attack since power. They said 2 fighting began with an incident which exploded half-hour gun battle was used as an excuse by agitators to beat up

civilians.

Drug Ring Foiled In Tijuana Pri

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23 (AP).—Mexican police and raided the jail cells of former U.S. citizens and used a multi-million-dollar smuggling ring operated in the prison, the police said.

A federal police officer, by telephone from the town of Tijuana, said it officers had discovered juana jail cells jewels a pers detailing the smuggling operation from Mexico to U.S.

He said the three convicts of whom came from California several years ago and known citizenship were I Hernandez Chavez, his brother, and his brother.

Serving 11-year sentence drug-trafficking, the three were allowed by prison warden to make telephone shipments.

Clash in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, M Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Govt security forces have killed Communist guerrillas, in two women, in a clash eastern state of Sarawak National Security Council day.

3 Mines in S. Africa Struck Amid Violence

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 23 (AP).—Three South African gold mines were struck today as labor unrest mounted following outbreaks of violence among African workers.

There were strikes at Carletonville and Germiston, and pickets at the Hartbeespoort gold mine at Stilfontein prevented a shift of 4,800 workers from going underground after a night of rioting in which two Africans were killed and a third wounded.

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Successful applicants should have the ability to develop and present training and merchandising programs. Capital goods sales experience, university education and multilingual abilities are preferred. Position is for Manager of Sales Training and Merchandising for Europe and North Africa.

All positions require willingness to travel and relocate. Fluency in English is an absolute requirement. If you feel you qualify for any of these positions and want to make a good career move, send your curriculum vitae and salary history immediately. Do not telephone, please.

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Post Box No. 2,  
Zaventem, Belgium.

Attn: Mr. Ken Brim.

cessna  
marketing



## ov Sees is Aiding Parties

conomic Woes  
Them in West

ristopher S. Wren

W, Oct. 23 (NYT).—The  
lon's top ideologist yes-  
terday that the economic  
the West had "signifi-  
cantly strengthened" the  
Communists and other  
a number of countries

Suslov, a national Com-  
munist secretary, cited the  
successes of "progressive"  
Portugal and Greece, and  
that governments have  
been toppled.

of clear whether he also  
ind the stable Com-  
munist in European coun-  
tries and France. Most  
not publicly urged such  
aries to take advantage  
economic troubles in the  
society to avoid jeop-  
ardy relations with West-  
erners.

lov offered a somewhat  
endorsement of the So-  
viet accommodation with  
singling out the lack  
stents taken with the  
ates, France and West

lov, who is considered  
the most conservative  
of the ruling Politburo,  
that the economic and  
problems of the West  
lack of future pros-  
pects for Western  
capitalists.

starkness of tomorrow  
the life of the working  
comes harder, their un-  
derstand of tomorrow is  
growing. The system of  
government regulation is  
its seams," Mr. Suslov  
major speech in Tash-

on to warn that "the  
stationary circles" were  
work their way out of  
availing crisis" by force-  
ing "the people's strug-  
gle and national libera-

marks, which were made  
thorization of Uzbekistan's  
lavery as a Soviet re-  
sponse to similar comments  
Western economic crisis  
leader Leonid Brezhnev  
earlier this month.  
Mr. Suslov specifically  
that the problems had  
the advantage of West-  
erners.

## icious' Leaks Assailed by Dept. Aide

NGTON, Oct. 23 (NYT).

ector general of the For-  
eign Office has expressed con-  
cern about "malicious" or  
"leaky" leaks aimed at dis-  
crediting officials.

del Davis, former ambas-  
sador to Chile, wrote in his  
column in the monthly  
that there were three  
leaks.

not, "the classic security  
is not a major problem  
said. The second kind  
involved information by  
leak officers "to clarify  
fact, to promote under-  
standing and reduce mischie-

greatest damage to con-  
fidence between  
Service officers and the  
outs from the third kind  
he said. "This is the  
signed to cut down a  
or colleague, or to gain  
re in an internal policy  
in dispute.

where article did not speci-  
fically leaks had caused  
not he has made clear in  
his unhappiness with ar-  
ranged recently on CIA  
text in Chile while he was  
there.

## ard Backs stinian Role

Oct. 23 (UPI).—French

id today there can be no  
to the Middle East with-  
out settlement of the Pal-  
estine problem.

Giscard d'Estaing made  
comment by commenting  
made at today's cabinet  
by Foreign Minister  
sauvagesse on his talks  
with Jordanian and  
se leaders.

ment spokesman André  
said. "The President has  
said that Mr. Sauva-  
gesse's trip to Lebanon, Jor-  
dan and Israel aims at  
finding France's point of view  
security needed by all the  
East countries can be  
only by an overall po-  
litical agreement including a set-  
tlement of the Palestine prob-

## Airport Opened in West Berlin

LIN, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—  
German Transport Minister  
Jaschke today opened West  
Berlin's new Tegel Airport, which  
and the city's civil air-  
port starting in April.  
500-million-mark (\$122 mil-  
lion) airport in the city's French  
sector will replace the present  
can sector's Tempelhof Air-  
port, which will be used by the  
States as a military base.



A HOME BODY—Greep is a vulture, who refuses to give up a good thing. He is shown eating from the hand of an employee of Nashville (Tenn.) Children's Museum. Brought there as a chick, he is now free to leave but seems to like the place and the people. He is fed chicken wings, no cartoon being available.

## 'Greatest Intelligence Triumph'

### U.K. Author Bares Breaking Of Germans' Code in War II

LONDON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—  
Britain today laid bare "the great-  
est intelligence triumph of all  
time," its cracking of the German  
war machine's most secret code.

F. W. Winterbotham, for 15  
years chief of the Air Department  
of Britain's Secret Intelligence  
Service, ended 30 years of official  
silence by describing the system  
which told Allied commanders in  
advance nearly everything there  
was to know about enemy battle  
plans.

"We knew where every German  
was and what he was going to  
do," Mr. Winterbotham told news-  
men in advance of today's publi-  
cation of his book, "The Ultra  
Secret."

"Ultra" was the name of a  
supersecret system built around  
machines which cracked the Ger-  
man "Enigma" code. It inter-  
cepted and decoded nearly every  
order from Hitler himself or the  
German general staff to field  
commanders, and read traffic in  
the other direction with equal  
ease.

"Of Priceless Value"

Prime Minister Winston Church-  
ill called Ultra "my most secret  
source," Gen. Dwight D. Eisen-  
hower said. Ultra's information  
was "of priceless value" and  
"saved thousands of British and  
American lives."

Mr. Winterbotham himself, now  
76, called Ultra "the miracle,"  
describing it as "the greatest  
intelligence triumph of all time,  
a secret that was kept throughout  
the war and after."

From the Battle of Britain  
through El Alamein to D-day  
and beyond, Mr. Winterbotham  
said, Ultra, combined with other  
intelligence sources, provided in-  
formation on which nearly every  
famous battle of World War II  
was fought.

"Alamein was fought almost  
entirely on Ultra," Mr. Winter-  
botham told newsmen. "Mont-  
gomery knew every detail of  
Rommel's forces—the number of  
tanks, amount of fuel, ammuni-  
tion, everything."

"Two weeks before the attack,  
Rommel sent his Rome com-  
manders his whole battle plan,  
down to the smallest detail.  
Montgomery knew it all."

Mr. Winterbotham said Ultra's  
greatest triumph was after D-day,  
when it was able to give Gen.  
Omar Bradley four days' notice  
of Hitler's all-out attempt to  
sweep the Allied invasion into  
the sea.

"Ultra was indeed an almost  
incredibly valuable source of in-  
telligence," said Royal Air Force  
Marshal Sir John Slessor in a  
foreword to Mr. Winterbotham's  
book.

To newsmen, as in his book,  
Mr. Winterbotham described  
how Polish agents in 1938 stole  
and reconstructed a German  
machine for coding and decoding

messages in the Enigma system.

The Germans believed their  
code unbreakable. They reserved  
it for the highest commands,  
at army level and above.

But a British team worked on  
"the theory that if man could  
design a machine to create a  
mathematical problem, then man  
could equally design a machine  
to solve it," Mr. Winterbotham's  
book said. By early 1940 the  
British had the code broken.

American cryptographers about  
the same time were breaking  
the Japanese code, initially based  
on the Enigma system. After  
Pearl Harbor, Britain's knowl-  
edge was combined with that of  
the Americans and kept the  
Allies on top of Japan's Enigma  
innovations, Mr. Winterbotham  
said.

Mr. Winterbotham said his  
book deals only with that part  
of the Ultra system which he  
personally handled. Naval in-  
telligence used Ultra machines,  
but handled its own intelligence  
matters, he said.

## Art Dissenter, Family Evicted By Moscow Police

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (UPI).

Police yesterday forced their way  
into an apartment of a couple  
active in the underground art  
movement and told them that  
they and their five children were  
being evicted, the couple said.

Freelance photographer Vla-  
dimir Syrov and his wife, Alida  
Khmeleva, said the eviction was  
the latest in a series of harass-  
ments against artists and their  
friends who participated in a  
controversial outdoor abstract art  
exhibit on Sept. 15. Mr. Syrov  
was one of five persons arrested  
at the exhibit.

The couple said a uniformed  
policeman and nine men and  
women in plainclothes broke  
down the apartment door and  
began removing furniture and  
belongings without showing an  
eviction notice.

They said they had been told  
before last month's art show  
that they would have to move  
to a smaller apartment on the  
city's outskirts. They said the  
apartment is too small for their  
family of seven and were appeal-  
ing the order when the authori-  
ties ordered them out yesterday.

## 2 USN Jets Crash

NAPLES, Oct. 23 (Reuters).

Two U.S. Navy F-4 Phantom jets  
crashed separately during a storm  
today while on reconnaissance  
flights from the aircraft carrier  
Saratoga, off Naples, a naval  
spokesman said. One of the four  
airmen in the crashes was report-  
ed to be seriously injured.

## Canada Tightens Regulations To Stem Flow of Immigration

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Oct. 23 (NYT).—The  
Canadian government, concerned  
over the steadily rising numbers  
and changing racial patterns in  
the steady flow of immigrants  
here, yesterday announced tighter  
regulations on new entries.

The rules are designed to make  
it more difficult for a prospective  
immigrant who does not have a  
job waiting for him here to  
qualify for entry. The principal  
impact is expected to be on the  
flow of nonwhite immigrants.

The tighter regulations, an-  
nounced in the House of Com-  
mons by the minister of man-  
power and immigration, Robert  
Andras, take effect immediately.  
Mr. Andras said they would apply  
until new immigration legislation  
was worked out. An overhaul of  
immigration policy is expected  
next year after public hearings.

A significant change in the  
racial distribution of immigrants,  
with the number of nonwhites  
increasing sharply in the last  
two years, has been much dis-  
cussed in the press and on radio  
and television here.

Job Is Necessary

However, the new regulations  
made employment, not race, the  
immediate criterion for rejecting  
applicants for immigration visas.

"Immigrants are applying and  
arriving in increasing numbers,"  
Mr. Andras said, "at a time when  
employment levels may well be  
uncertain, when housing is scarce  
and expensive and many social  
services are strained to a critical  
point. These strains are being

felt particularly in our three  
major cities, where more than  
one-half of the immigrants who  
arrived this year will settle."

With certain exceptions, pro-  
spective immigrants are graded  
under a point system based on  
education, ability to speak En-  
glish or French, occupational  
skills, age, presence of relatives  
in Canada, availability of employ-  
ment and the examining officer's  
personal assessment. An appli-  
cant must have 50 out of a  
total of 100 points to be ad-  
mitted.

Under the new regulation, an  
applicant who is unable to prove  
that he has a job waiting, or  
a skill that is needed in Canada,  
will lose 10 points from his total.

Dependents Exempted

Dependents joining families  
here are exempted from the  
points requirement, and remain  
unaffected by the new law. So  
are "refugees, victims of oppres-  
sion or cases where other humani-  
tarian considerations apply," the  
minister said.

Mr. Andras pointed out that  
the 104,000 immigrants admitted  
during the first six months of  
1974 represented an increase of  
almost 47 per cent over the num-  
ber admitted in the first half of  
1973, and 92 per cent more than  
in the corresponding period of  
1972.

From 1970 to the end of 1973,  
the influx from Asia, Africa and  
the West Indies jumped from  
19,042 to 70,781. In the first  
six months of this year the  
figure was 38,828.

## Rome Traffic Does Pay

ROME, Oct. 23 (UPI).

Rome's lunch-hour traffic  
chaos foiled a band of bank  
robbers yesterday, police said.

They said that armed, mask-  
ed men successfully held up a  
downtown bank but were  
forced to leave the 67 million  
lire (about \$107,000) booty in  
their automobile and flee on  
foot when they got hopelessly  
snarled in a traffic jam.

Police gave chase and, after  
a widespread search, took two  
suspects into custody.

## Capucci Wants To Fire Lawyer

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23 (UPI).

The Greek Catholic archbishop  
of Jerusalem, the Most Rev.  
Bilalios Capucci, being tried on  
charges of helping Arab guer-  
rillas operate in Israel, today  
tried to fire his defense attorney  
and the court session was ad-  
journing until Friday, the national  
radio said.

The broadcast said Archbishop  
Capucci tried to dismiss his at-  
torney, Aziz Shehaden, when the  
prosecution moved to introduce  
into evidence a notebook belong-  
ing to the prelate.

During a brief recess, Arch-  
bishop Capucci, 52, also tried to  
give a speech in the courtroom  
but was stopped when court of-  
ficers threatened to clear the  
room of spectators. The arch-  
bishop is accused of helping Arab  
guerrillas by smuggling weapons  
into Israel from Lebanon.

## Vorster Urges Cooperation Between Black, White Africa

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 23 (AP).

Prime Minister John Vorster  
called today for peace and greater  
cooperation between black and  
white-ruled Africa. He urged a  
quick political solution in  
Rhodesia with the African  
majority.

In a major policy statement  
before the Senate, he said the  
continent has reached a cross-  
roads, and declared:

"I believe the choice lies be-  
tween peace on the one hand  
and escalation of conflict on the  
other."

The consequences of an escala-  
tion of conflict "are easily fore-  
seeable," he said. "The price  
will be high—too high for south-  
ern Africa."

In a statement sounding much  
like his earlier appeal for dia-  
logue between white and black  
Africa, Mr. Vorster offered de-  
velopment, technical and mili-  
tary assistance to independent  
states of Africa.

"So Richly Received"

"Africa has been good to us  
and we are prepared to give  
back to Africa something of what  
we have so richly received over  
the years as far as it is in  
our power to do," he said.

Mr. Vorster told the Senate  
that South Africa has no wish to  
hold back white-ruled Rhodesia

from reaching an agreement with  
the African majority.

"I believe that now is the time  
for all who have influence to  
bring that influence to bear to  
find a durable and just solution  
(in Rhodesia) so that the situa-  
tion can be normalized."

"Southern Africa must not be-  
come a trouble-torn subcontinent.  
I sincerely believe that it can  
be avoided. We must at all  
costs avoid becoming an area of  
conflict."

Mr. Vorster warned of "absol-  
ute chaos" in Namibia (South  
West Africa) if South Africa  
should withdraw from the dispu-  
ted territory.

He said he was convinced that  
the only solution for the territory  
would be for the peoples there to  
be given the opportunity to decide  
their own future.

World Difficulties

Warning that Africa could be  
hard hit by developments result-  
ing from the world's economic  
and financial difficulties, Mr.  
Vorster said South Africa would  
be willing to provide develop-  
ment, technical and military  
assistance to other countries in  
the continent.

On apartheid, Mr. Vorster said:  
"We grant our own black peo-  
ples development in the political  
and economic sphere, and it  
is clear that this policy is being  
implemented with increasing  
sincerity."

"The whites who have estab-  
lished themselves here for cen-  
turies have the right to demand for  
themselves the maintenance of  
their identity while they are  
granting it to all other peoples."



Symbol of the  
World Food Conference

# Will the world pass or fail its food test next month?

From November 5th to the 16th the  
United Nations World Food Conference  
will be held in Rome.

At that time, U.N. member nations  
will meet to decide on programs of action  
for dealing with the world's food  
problems. In preparation for this con-  
ference, plans have been drawn for  
everything from a world fertilizer  
bank...to a system of food reserves...  
to a way for improving  
irrigation facilities.

Of course, there's nothing new about  
reports and meetings and resolutions  
and agencies that deal with the

problem of food supply.

What is new, however, is the need for  
immediate action together with the great  
potential of new solutions now possible.

In his address to the U.N. General  
Assembly, President Ford said, "We need  
not agree on all issues in order to agree  
on most. Differences of principle, of  
purpose, of perspective will not disappear.  
But neither will our mutual problems  
disappear unless we are determined to  
find mutually helpful solutions."

Will mankind be able to tackle  
common problems now—before they

become completely unmanageable?

That's the real test facing this planet  
in the months and years ahead.  
And that's why nations need the U.N.—  
to provide the forum where they can  
present points of view and then act.

As the U.N. observes the 29th anniversary  
of its founding, McDonnell Douglas is  
commemorating the occasion for  
the 16th consecutive year by once again  
making it a paid holiday for our  
personnel worldwide. And, we salute  
the U.N. for all that it has done  
to make the World Food Conference  
possible.



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## Underground Test Ban

The value of last July's Soviet-American treaty banning underground tests of large nuclear weapons lies primarily in a projected breakthrough on verification, including on-site inspection, which now is being negotiated in Moscow.

For two decades, the Soviet Union's refusal to open its territory for inspection has been a major obstacle to nuclear arms control. Seismic techniques now have been perfected to the point where, most scientists agree, Soviet underground nuclear tests of a size and number sufficient to be militarily important could not escape detection. But the small remaining risks have helped the Pentagon, which wants to continue American testing, block negotiations for a comprehensive test ban as recently proposed again by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.

As a result, in July the United States insisted—and the Soviet Union agreed—on a so-called "threshold" treaty banning only large underground nuclear weapons tests over 150 kilotons, the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT, after March, 1976—provisions evidently assuring the military on both sides that they could do all the testing they felt was important.

The treaty's chief value now lies in the precedents set by its verification provisions. It requires the two countries to give each other the exact location of each nuclear weapons test site and accompanying geological data. Advance notice is to be given of two tests at each site, including the date, time, depth, geographic coordinates and explosive power of the weapons.

Most important, observers are to be admitted and prior notification given of all peaceful nuclear explosions, which are not limited in size or location by the treaty. Thus, for the first time, the Soviet Union has entered into an informal agreement—the details of which have yet to be negotiated—accepting the principle of foreign inspectors on Soviet soil.

Paradoxically, it is this section of the agreement that has aroused the most criticism. Mr. Brezhnev in July rejected the American view that peaceful explosions are unlikely to become economically and environmentally feasible and that, meanwhile, they could be tested adequately below the 150-kiloton threshold. As a result Senate ratification is now problematical.

One fear is that large new atom bombs will be tested under the guise of peaceful explosions. Another concern is that India, and perhaps other prospective nuclear-weapons powers, will claim added justification for their development of nuclear explosives for allegedly peaceful purposes.

Secretary Kissinger argues that both criticisms would be met by confining large peaceful explosions to existing explosives which already have been thoroughly tested and could contribute nothing further to military knowledge. Should verifying this seem too intrusive for Moscow, Washington will renew its July proposal to ban all nuclear tests above 150 kilotons, eliminating the distinctions between peaceful explosions and those for weapons.

But the real challenge in the Moscow talks is to set whether a verifiable precedent can be set in the on-site inspection the Russians have offered for their peaceful explosions. Those opponents of the threshold treaty who argue that it would take the steam out of the drive for a comprehensive test ban overlook the fact that Moscow's proposals for a "total" test ban also exclude peaceful explosions. Until the day, perhaps distant, when Moscow is ready to abandon hopes for peaceful explosions, a serious form of on-site inspection, if it can be achieved, would not only set a precedent for other disarmament negotiations but would increase the chances of achieving a comprehensive weapons test ban as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Energy: Choices...

On the crest of increasingly familiar—and agonizing—doomsday forecasts for the industrial world, the Ford Foundation has come along with an ambitious energy study which seems to reach some strangely soothing conclusions.

It holds that it is both desirable and technically feasible to reduce the rate of energy growth to a long-term average of about 2 per cent annually, less than half the growth rate of the last eight years. Such a conservation-oriented energy policy, the report says, would provide benefits in every major area of concern, from avoiding shortages and protecting the environment to keeping real social costs low.

On closer inspection, however, the Ford Energy Policy Project's final report is not all that soothing after all; it prescribes a degree of government leadership and participation in the economic process which, on the basis of recent experience, no one can anticipate with much confidence.

Even after being dragged, kicking and screaming, to the conclusion that this country—and the world—face an energy "problem," the administration in its orders of the

day still emphasizes voluntarism, gimmickry and half-baked technological fixes. Typical is President Ford's notion of converting oil-fired power plants to coal or nuclear power, an idea which experts could hardly take seriously.

The Ford Foundation report, culminating three years of study, is aptly called "A Time to Choose." It lists detailed decisions in the public and private sectors that need making now if adequate energy supplies are to be available to meet the nation's needs a decade from now. Simple declarations of a Project Independence, or rewrapping special interest privileges in an aura of national interest requirements scarcely touch the fundamental issues involved.

While many of the foundation's assessments will inevitably be controversial, there is at least a comprehensive attempt to relate energy requirements to the political, economic and social structure of the country. If these proposals stand the test of debate, the changes in American life styles for the coming decades need be neither as radical nor as austere as the doomsday prophets fear. But they must be made deliberately, not through aimless drift.

## ...and Decisions

The Congress has successfully led the White House into reorganization of the energy research and development effort, creating a new, broadly based federal agency to replace the anachronistic Atomic Energy Commission. The legislation now signed into law has the potential of breaking open the stranglehold which nuclear-power interests have maintained over federal spending in the energy field.

Bureaucratic structure is only the beginning. The true test of the federal government's flexibility in managing an expanded energy program will come in the personnel to be named by President Ford to the key posts of administrator and deputy administrator of the Energy Research and Development Agency, as well as the heads of the

six specialized divisions to oversee specific types of energy research. Much of the worthwhile effort on Capitol Hill will be vitiated if the state of top personnel perpetuates a strong nuclear orientation.

Now that it has taken this step to reform the executive branch in the field of energy management, Congress should turn inward to bring its own house up to date. The old Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has grown almost as outmoded as the AEC, forcing an over-concentration and proprietary interest in nuclear energy at the expense of other, in many ways more promising, sources of power. This could be the logical moment for dismantling this legislative remnant of the early postwar era.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Moment of Truth

In spite of all talk of détente, there are no signs of any basic changes in superpower relations in the Middle East. While seeking avoidance of nuclear clash, the Russians have steadily built their influence in the whole region by giving the Arabs unilateral support in their conflict with Israel. Nothing indicates that this policy will be abandoned. By contrast, the Americans have avoided siding entirely with Israel, partly to avoid a dangerous polarization. Both sides are interested in the region as a whole, rather

than in the narrower question of the Arab-Israeli dispute. On balance, the Arabs are of greater importance and that is why efforts have been made to induce the Israelis to hand back some of their territorial gains. But who can say whether the Arabs would honor any treaties entered into on such concessions, or for how long? Every withdrawal beyond the position taken up after January's disengagement brings closer the moment of truth when this question may become of paramount importance.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

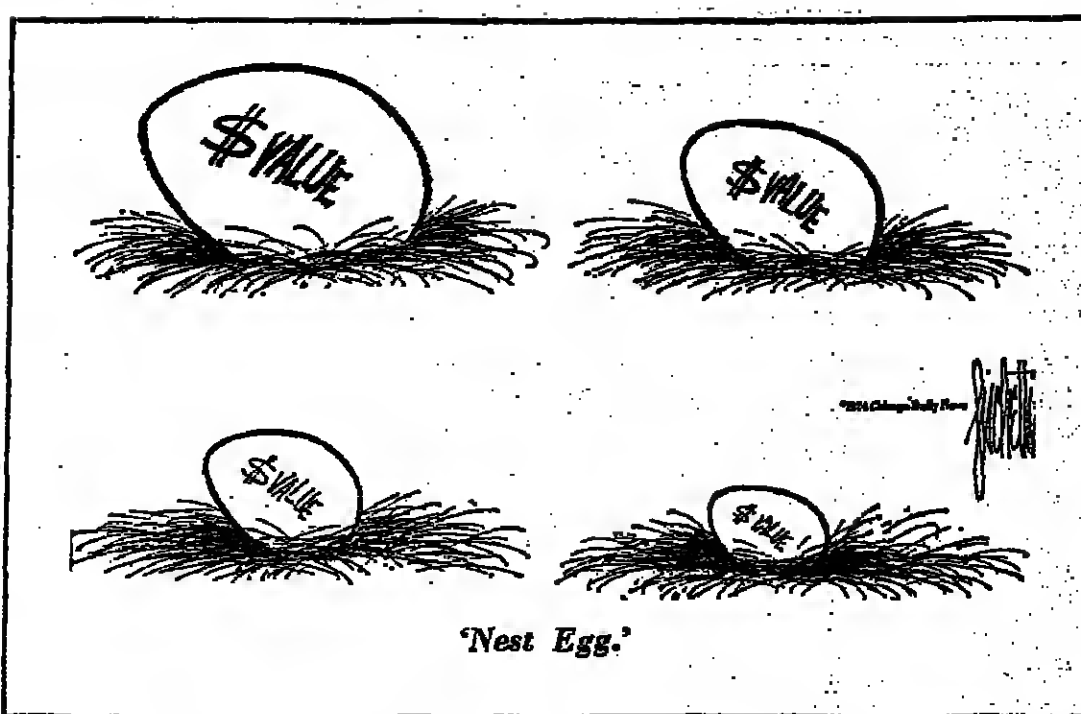
October 24, 1899

LONDON—The Daily Mail has reason to know that a message was received in London yesterday from Cecil Rhodes, dated Kimberley, Oct. 19, stating that the inhabitants of Kimberly desire to call the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the need for sending as speedily as possible reinforcements for the protection of the town, which is being surrounded by increasing numbers of Transvaal and Free State Boers.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 24, 1924

BERLIN—What medical authorities believe may lead to the discovery of a cure for cancer was announced at a meeting of leading German medical men here last night when Prof. Ferdinand Blumenthal, noted diagnostician and bacteriologist, read a paper stating that he had succeeded in isolating three different kinds of germs, all of which when injected into animals produced malignant tumors or cancer. He now is looking for an antidote.



## A Changing America

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The America that will go to the polls in a couple of weeks is significantly different from the country that gave Richard Nixon a spectacular victory in the presidential campaign of 1972.

Despite all its troubles, it is growing and shifting its balance of power to the West and the South. The latest figures out this week show that the population has increased by 8.2 million since the last census in 1970, that New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois have all declined in population in the last year, and that Arizona and Florida are now the fastest growing states in the nation.

This is changing the political balance in many states, as the people move and adapt to their problems. A new generation is challenging the old. New men and new issues are coming to the fore, and a new spirit of independence is wiping out the old one-party states and eroding the partisan seal of a majority of the voters.

### Less Money

In many ways, there is a healthier political atmosphere this year, with less money and fewer dirty tricks. Two years ago, the Republican argument was that the security and even the morality of the nation depended on the re-election of Mr. Nixon.

He was presented as the one man who could guide the nation abroad, restore discipline and purpose to a permissive society, and maintain both peace and prosperity at home. All that seems far away, and the issue now is how to control inflation, avoid serious economic instability, and adjust to a different world.

President Ford has tried to deal with this changed situation by resorting to the partisan arguments of the past. He described 1974 in Oklahoma as "the year of decision for the survival of the two-party system in the United States." The present Democratic-controlled Congress, he said, was "stacked against fiscal responsibility," and the election of more Democrats in November, he concluded, would provide a mandate "for a new wave of inflationary spending." In fact, believe it or not, he suggested that the Democrats might threaten peace!

The Democrats are also resorting to the politics of fear. They are running against both Nixon and Herbert Hoover, and charging that the election of Republicans will bring even more unemployment, and higher prices, and this time, they have big labor on their side.

"Sharply rising prices," George Meany of the AFL-CIO remarked the other day, "are wiping out the modest wage gains of American workers... these living standards and those of the elderly and the poor are eroding at an intolerable pace."

### Hard Times

This is always an effective theme in hard times, and it has already helped restore some unity to the squabbling Democratic state organizations, but there is no evidence that either party has an effective program to deal with

the sagging economy, and not much chance that the Democrats, even if they make big gains next month, would ever be able to get together on the wild inflationary program President Ford fears.

What then is the national, rather than the partisan, interest in these coming elections for the Congress and the state houses? It is to match the changes in the nation with fresh blood in the federal and state capitals. This is the first requirement. President Ford is not likely to change his administration and change his policies until it is demonstrated at the polls that the nation wants new men and innovations to deal with the serious domestic problems. Nor are the Democrats likely to act effectively in the Congress on a mismanagement economy unless their tired leadership on Capitol Hill is refreshed by younger men who have shed some of the ideological baggage of the past.

It is not in the national interest to punish the Republican party in a spasm of vindictiveness over Watergate or swing wildly over to a lopsided Democratic majority on Capitol Hill, but by leading the Republican charge, Ford has encouraged a partisan finish to the election, and probably created

more problems for himself than he has removed.

In the present circumstances, the rising spirit of independence in American politics, which the President regrets, is probably precisely what the country needs. Everything has changed faster in America than the minds of its professional politicians, and fortunately, the signs are that new reserves are coming both to Capitol Hill and the governors' mansions.

The outlook for change in the state capitals is especially encouraging. The domination of New York and California by Rockefeller and Reagan is over. Younger men like Jerry Brown in California and Hugh Carey in New York, John Glenn in Ohio, and Gary Hart in Colorado are coming forward on a tide of independent voters and changing population patterns.

In some ways, the themes of the campaign are more like the old themes of the 1930s and 1940s, and in other ways they are reaching out to the coming problems of the 1980s. The sunny crescent from California and Arizona, down through Texas and the new South to Florida, is coming into its own, and the post-Watergate era is just beginning.

## Rockefeller Under Fire

By Joseph Kraft

NEW YORK—I went to see Nelson Rockefeller the other day (before his announcement on not seeking the presidency) to ask about some of the controversial items which have cropped up in connection with his gifts to public figures. I came away convinced that the specific issues were small beer, but a much bigger question formed in my mind.

The interview took place in Rockefeller's office here. The governor looked trim and seemed to be full of bounce. There was no sign of the depression reported in so many quarters.

The first item I raised was the hatched job in the form of a book written by Victor Lasky about Arthur Goldberg, who ran against Rockefeller in the 1970 gubernatorial campaign. The book was financed by Laurence Rockefeller through an arrangement worked out by John Wells, a Rockefeller lawyer.

Nelson Rockefeller had at first denied even knowing about the book. Later he acknowledged he had known of the arrangement and sent a wire of apology to Justice Goldberg. I asked Rockefeller why he had told one story first and then another.

### Bad Memory

Rockefeller said: "When the FBI asked me about the book, I didn't remember it at all. When the press asked, I told Hughes (press secretary Hugh Morrow) to say that I didn't have anything to do with the book and I wouldn't have favored publication." "In fact my memory was bad. I had known about the book and approved it—as a favor to Jack Wells, I guess. Lasky was his client. But it was only a slip of the memory. It was 20 min-

utes I didn't remember in a career of 34 years in public life." "The other controversial item," I raised had to do with the payment of \$50,000 to William Roman, a longtime Rockefeller aide. Roman had played a large part in arranging the merger of the Triborough Bridge Authority with the Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

The key part of the merger was an arrangement whereby David Rockefeller, as head of the Chase Manhattan Bank, which represented the bondholders, agreed with Nelson Rockefeller, then governor, to transfer the debt from one authority to the other. I had written, as had many others, that the terms of that transaction were secret and sealed.

Rockefeller insisted that all aspects of the arrangement had been, and were, public and open to inspection. He said Roman had taken tremendous punishment over the past 17 years when he headed the New York subway system and the Long Island Railroad. It happened to be intensely loyal to people who work for me," Rockefeller said. "The implication was that the large sums paid to Roman were justified by the unpopularity of the jobs he held. But Rockefeller left no doubt that he expected Roman to testify in full as to the uses of the money.

Between talk about specific items, Rockefeller kept up a steady chatter about his money in general. "I have a lot," he said at one point, "and I don't feel guilty about it. I like to give gifts, and \$100,000 to me is like \$10 to other people. But people don't understand that. They judge by their own standards. They're not used to money being used generously."

At another point, Rockefeller cited the case of a man who had turned over a \$2,400 gift to a museum. According to Rockefeller the man said to him: "I know that to you the gift was like somebody else giving a necklace."

### No Cover-Up

I left scratching my head. Not over any specific item. It seems clear to me that Nelson Rockefeller has tried to use his money to do good, and that he is not covering up or holding back. But I'm truly puzzled by the governor's general attitude toward money. Why does he say things like "\$100,000 to me is like \$10 to other people"? Is it a line said for effect, a form of showboating? Doesn't he recognize that while he might think of it as \$10 the receivers know it's \$100,000? More important, should the United States have as vice-president, and maybe president, a man so wallowed off by money from the experience of ordinary Americans?

I don't know the answer. But it seems to me that if we're going to keep a good man down, if the Congress is not going to approve a figure plainly qualified for the highest office, it ought to be on such serious grounds, not for the peanut reasons now being put under the magnifying glass.

## Examining Yugoslavia

## After Revelry, Retire

By Mihajlo Mihajlov

NOVI SAD, Yugoslavia.—Yugoslavia recently went through a period of official triumph concerning the successful consolidation of the League of Communists, the liquidation of all attempts at "factional differences of opinion" in the party and the reintroduction of orthodox Marxism and Leninism into all spheres of society.

The "applauding toward ovation," as the official press put it, did not cease in May as Marshal Tito was unanimously "elected" President for life, Communist party boss for life and honorary president of various social organizations for life.

On every occasion the party's total unity was demonstrated, as was the so-called victory over numerous "enemies of socialism and self-government" in the party, such as liberals, anarchists, separatists, centralists, bureaucrats, dogmatists and opportunists.

### Vile Faces

They had all raised their ugly heads and shown their vile faces in the last three to four years, between the Ninth and Tenth party congresses.

However, mainly because of the leader's vigilance, they were defeated and removed from leadership positions. In fact, several thousand of the leading republican, regional and urban party members in the two largest republics, Serbia and Croatia, who were the backbone of the Ninth Congress, in 1969, have been "purged" for their attempts at "factional activity." In Croatia such activity was labeled "nationalistic," and in Serbia "liberal."

The Tenth party congress, held in Belgrade in late May, was evidently intended to show off the victory of the party line over even the least tentative moves toward dissent within the ruling party. Lenin's theory of democratic centralism, unanimity and uniformity of thought, triumphed totally. On the surface everything seemed peaceful and harmonious, and Marshal Tito proclaimed the congress "the best in the history of the party."

The nationwide celebration in May honoring the leader's birthday, unanimous ovations of the newly-elected "delegates" to the parliament (under the previous constitution they were called deputies); the endless applause and even enthusiastic dancing by the 1,500 participants of the party congress after the unanimous election of the President as life-long party boss; "the books of love" with many thousands of signatures of grateful citizens who pledged personal devotion to their "leader for life"—all these provide a classic example of the phenomenon that Nikita S. Khrushchev, at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist party, labeled "cult of personality."

### Deceptive

The external resemblance, however, is very deceptive. All the immense efforts of the Yugoslav party hierarchy to reintroduce total dictatorship in all vital spheres and Marxist-Leninist dogmatism in the cultural sector—efforts that lasted two years—have in essence failed.

One can easily say that the recent celebration of the victory of the alleged total conformity of thought was only a smokescreen to hide the true situation in the country. Behind the outward reverberations was the party's mute retreat from the positions that had been proclaimed as the main task of the "revolutionary forces."

The efforts to dismiss from Belgrade University's philosophy department a group of eight Marxist professors who were contributors to the philosophical journal Praxis and who sharply criticized the party's monopoly and advocated freedom for independent thinking, even within the party, had lasted for two years. Urban and regional party committees, the republics' central committees, industrial workers' meetings, and even Tito personally, all demanded the dismissals.

However, the party has had to retreat in silence; the professors have been kept in their posts. This victory of dissent (albeit a Marxist one) can be attributed to three main factors.

First, the party failed to divide the group of professors, who did not succumb to the temptation to reject the most "radical" members in order to save their own skins; second, the professors received very strong support from Western leftists; and third, student organizations in universities in Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana threatened to strike the day the

professors did not appear at customary lectures.

The government's effort to introduce party leadership in culture and art has also come failed.

The relentless party can be introduced, dismissed, and Leninism into all spheres of life, and the re-cheap and abundant public of the works of the found the "world-saving" teacher Marxism-Leninism (except course, those of Stalin) have yielded results. Nor can they so long as thinkers or ferent persuasions are put

The party has had to its requirement that all ship positions in industry, education, the public-health vice, and all key positions in the go only to party men. Official speeches and the have constantly stressed "moral and political" qualifications do not irreversibly mandatory membership in League of Communists. It does not mean that the leaders never been prosecuted for

What will happen next? party oligarchy has succeeded slowing the democratization society but has not achieved conditions necessary for a into total party dictatorship. Only such a dictatorship freeze the life of society long time to come and thus longevity for the power of "new class."

The Yugoslav example that it is impossible to political monopoly for any of time unless one also mashes a spiritual and ideological in

In the multinational com Yugoslavia, whose compositi nationalities is very similar Soviet Union's, a supran movement will always win. fore, the powers-that-be fear of all possible unification o national democratic oppo forces; the rulers ideolog justify the party's monopoly only by Lenin's theory of dictatorship of the proletariat even more by the claim that the party represents the cohesive force in the country that an end to its monopoly mean Yugoslavia's end.

### Liberals

The fallaciousness of this is already obvious, because the republics the existing numerous liberals inside and side the party has been disc In their battle against their authorities have correctly these people's aspirations the name of Milovan Djilas with "Djilassism," which is an ideological trend aim democratic socialism.

Democratic socialism, of course, represent a much co cohesive force than would single-party monopoly, whi its very existence brings o kinds of separatist move But for the party monopoly separatist movements are less dangerous than the Yugoslav "Djilassism." The authorities try to nip i bud every attempt at the change of ideas and spiri unification outside party o among members of the Heralds of the various Yu nationalities.

How long the party will ceded in maintaining the quo is an open question, I return to total dictatorship already impossible, nat without outside military ventation. The only thing ic rulers to do is to mark tim cover up the internal imp with ostentatious parades pompous speeches.

### Tito's Role

Moreover, as long as the shile and moderate Tito is there is little probability almost deterioration of the tion. However, Tito's reit might prove catastrophic certain conditions.

In any case, the Yugosl ample is extremely sign both in relation to future oment in all the Com countries and in demand that society's master is b holds the monopoly on on tion and information.

Consequently, ownership means of production, whi deed belongs to workers in slavia, is a secondary mat

Mihajlo Mihajlov, autho social critic who has a "Moscow Summer 1964," rested this month in Yug on charges of dissemination the propaganda and asso with foreign émigré organia He wrote this article for Th York Times.

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سكنا من الامم



## SSELS

ater Group Communicates  
ix Languages at Once

By Jan Sjöby

ELS (HIT).—The spov, unlike the written generally quite unimpor- n international city like it is often unintelligible. A body movement, a pression, a gesture may h more efficient as a for meaningful commu-

Lilian Wredberg, leader Igloo International, a ased amateur theater oted to finding ways of ating to a multilingual. Their next attempt will e Beurschouburg in russels Saturday, with a performance of "Winnle and an 8 p.m. double- Der Teufel mit dem Al- by Hans Sachs (149- i Mrs. Wredberg's "Only the latter two primari- ults.

get me wrong," said Mrs. "We use words as well ents and mime because ound can be as express- musical note or a flash

and Roo speak French, nd Robin and the rest- ish lines. In "Der Teu- named "Backbiting", of the English-French- Belgian-Canadian-Amer- communicate verbally in d English phonemes. Dream" is "a play with-

enfel," judging by press- el and the rest. Heiden many. Volksschauspieler mber. "The Brussels rote the Stuttgart Nach- ric "was the toughest e for the leading Dutch."

Parent Group d in January, 1973, the d may be considered an of the Studio Westman- Västern, west central which has groomed sev- eden's present-day lead- a Mrs. Wredberg was an mber of that society an- years ago.

husband and I lived in nders (and don't you v Mrs. Wredberg. "We moved to Brus- i Mrs. Wredberg. "In Mol

I had to speak Dutch or English to the gangster, in Brussels French or English. I speak Swed- ish to my husband. I hold a Swedish passport and I was born in Tallin in the present-day Es- tonian Soviet Republic. We have to communicate across linguistic and national borders and the best way, as I see it, is by the best

Watching Igloo rehearsals at the American International Youth Center in "uptown" Izrael is somewhat of an experience. Half-a-dozen languages or more are in the air and stage instructions are given in English, French, Dutch and Swedish. Spotlights go on and off, times come from a tape recorder.

"Do you feel related to the commedia dell'arte?" someone asked. "The Italians in the Bou- levard des Italiens in Paris were forbidden to speak, in order not to compete with the Comédie Française."

"I suppose we do," said Mrs. Wredberg, "but mime and panto- mime mean so many things. There is French mime and English mime, as different as classical ballet and modern ballet. We have to work that one out within the group. Our primary concern at the moment is to bring messages across to people who don't hap- pen to speak the languages we use."

## A Definition

She reached for her bookshelf: "Irene Mawer," she said, "wrote that 'mime is of every age, of every people. It is the striving of man to find expression of his life and his soul with his own body.' I'd like to put my signature to that statement."

Working it out, the Igloo group members focus on themes like concentration-relaxation; rhythm with and without music; physical training of the various sections of the body; mind-control.

"With that in the box," said Mrs. Wredberg, "we start with words, in any language that comes naturally. We write down the spoken lines, build them into a script. Sometimes we use our own ideas sometimes (as in the cases of Milne and Sachs) we rework the action to suit our particular



A scene from Igloo International's "Backbiting," with (from left) Gilles Charron (French), Christina Wredberg and Catharina Dinesmore-Mattson (Swedish) and, in back-ground, Nicole Debarre (Belgian), John Young (British).

medium, but we try to convey the author's idea."

The group has applied for membership in The Hague-based IATA, the International Amateur Theater Association, which normally only admits national amateur theater associations.

"I have reason to believe," said Mrs. Wredberg, "that we'll be admitted shortly under the heading 'international.'"

## Two Groups

Igloo International is divided into two groups, one ranging in age from 9 to 15, the older team from 16 to 100. The total membership is around 30, give or take a few. One never knows in Brussels, people move in and out and

understudies are vital to any theater group.

"You are officially listed as an amateur company," said a reporter. "Do you have any plans of becoming professionals?"

"Not for the moment," said Mrs. Wredberg. "Then we would need Belgian working permits for our non-Belgian and non-EEC members and lots of them are students. And we aren't in this business for money anyway, merely for kicks. We like to talk to people."

"Can you think of a better place than a zombilingual Babylon like Brussels," she added, "for an experiment like this?"

## BORDEAUX

## What's Behind the 'Winegate' Trial

By Jon Winroth

BORDEAUX, Oct. 23 (HIT).—

The French used to laugh about the frequent wine frauds in Italy. Now the story is on them—they have a juicy scandal of their own and in their most prestigious wine region, Bordeaux.

On Monday, the so-called "Winegate" trial opens here. The indictment lists various forms of fraud involving the upgrading of *vins ordinaires* into *appellations contrôlées* Bordeaux, the destruction and altering of records, the transformation of white wine into red and the illegal use of chemicals. Eighteen persons have been indicted, including three members of the Cruse family, directors of the wine firm of the same name, one of the oldest and formerly most respected in Bordeaux.

The scandal gets its name from Lionel Cruse's self-comparison with Richard Nixon when the affair was first reported in August of last year by the satirical weekly, *Canard Enchaîné* (HIT, Aug. 31, 1973). Like Nixon, Mr. Cruse also thought the accusations would blow over, pooh-poohing their importance and getting himself caught in a clumsy and ineffectual cover-up. And while Mr. Cruse has yet to resign, the family firm is widely reported to be up for sale to a large British distillery.

## New Deceits

If it has taken more than a year to bring the affair to trial, the first inspections by the Service des Fraudes at Cruse date back to June, 1973, the French minister of agriculture has just acted with unwonted speed in signing strict new decrees to control the quality of wine production. The timing can hardly be coincidental.

Last July, the Institut National des Appellations d'Origine, an advisory organization with the power of preparing legislation and decrees concerning wine production and their control after enactment, issued a broad range of proposals to remove gaping loopholes in existing regulations (HIT, July 4).

In essence, the new rules forbid the "declassification" of production in excess of legal limits. To take a Burgundian example, a

grower with a *grand cru* vineyard is supposed to produce no more than 30 hectoliters to the hectare.

In the past, if he produced 70 hectoliters, only the first 30 could be sold as *grand cru*, but another five could go under the communal appellation (whose limit is 85 hectoliters), 10 more as simple Burgundy (limited to 45 hectoliters) and the remaining 25 as *vins ordinaires*.

But this so-called *vins ordinaires* was the same wine as that sold as *grand cru* and the grower could get nearly as much for it from an exporter who would then rebrand it with its *grand cru* name once out of the country. Nobody would mind this sort of thing were it not for the fact that only a low yield will insure that the wine has enough natural alcohol, mineral content, and everything else that goes to make a truly fine wine.

Henceforth, our sample grower can choose to make *grand cru* wine, or communal wine, or Burgundy, or *vins ordinaires*, but only one of these. Anything in excess of the category he chooses will have to be sold for distillation at one franc the liter.

He can also apply to have his entire crop accepted as *grand cru*. It then undergoes a tasting, but if it is not up to standard the entire crop loses the appellation and goes to the distillery. It's all or nothing. Furthermore, tasting controls will become obligatory for all appellation *contrôlées* wines before they reach the market. These new regulations go into force with the 1975 vintage.

There is no doubt that these severe restrictions on production

will improve quality and, in the long run, gain back for France its reputation for fine wines. But in the short run, the excesses of the recent past brought on by a boom in wine prices—a boom which has now burst—along with the scandal, are going to mean a few lean years, especially in Bordeaux, which produces about 500 million bottles a year.

## Shippers' Conference

A few days ago, the union of Bordeaux wine shippers held a press conference to try to explain their role in the trade and to insist that the scandal is limited in scope. That may be. But Cruse is not the only member of the trade under indictment.

Some 2 million bottles of wine are involved at Cruse. The indictment states that this quantity would seem to indicate not a minor or temporary lapse but that such fraud was deliberate company practice. If so, it must have been going on for some time before it was discovered.

When asked what they intended to do to restore confidence in their reputation, the shippers' representatives were vague at first. They announced that their 350-member organization would be represented legally at the trial. Pressed further, they admitted that they had been petitioning the government since 1970 for the right to create stocks of wine with which they could regulate market fluctuations to avoid just the sort of excesses that developed during the price boom.

Asked if the extension of *château-bottling* would not have avoided the scandal in the first place, the shippers pointed out that there are more than 100,000 hectares of vines in the Bordeaux area, divided up among 30,000 growers. The average holding is thus only three or four hectares, which is not enough to pay for bottling costs.

Most of the wine from such small vineyards is sold in bulk to the shippers, who age, bottle and distribute it. These shippers handle 80 per cent of Bordeaux wine production and 95 per cent of the exports from the area. Nevertheless, many feel that the shipping trade may never be quite the same and that further measures will be necessary to restore customer confidence.

Ape-Like Bodies  
Found in Chile

SANTIAGO, Oct. 23 (Reuters).

—The mummies of two ape-like men believed to have lived in the Stone Age have been found by an American archaeologist in the north of Chile, the daily *El Mercurio* reported yesterday. *El Mercurio* quoted archaeologist James Parkinson as saying that the bodies were very well-preserved, were very hairy and tall (over six feet).

## Entertainment in New York

(HIT, Oct. 23 (HIT).— is how critics for The Times rate new films e productions:

## Films

nd Disorder," directed by er, is a "gentle, touch- times disruptively funny out—among other things ne, prejudice, rape, lar- failure of small dreams, ple trying desperately to 1 often coming apart," Janby says. It stars Car- nur as a taxi driver and orgine as an ex-Marine haldresser with a pas- gna. The film is the se- cian movie by Passer i was "Born to Win", intimate lighting" is re- as one of the major sents of the brief rena- eech films in the 1960s. i Disorder" is full of "ec- hings, one of the most is being Karen Black, as a lasciviously junoic us who simply can't keep us in place," Canby says. y, very funny."

Messa File," directed by Neame, seems to be a with suspense trouble. re writes, "The movie is dent on Jon Voight's pres- at he's hardly allowed reem, and so the threats it are no more exciting tching a shopper being e, based on Frederick's novel, is concerned secret society of former in Germany conspiring luce rockets that will Israel. "The film makes ne methodically and every occurrence is pre- Voight, who plays a journalist obsessed with down a sadistic war, is not at his best. He's illful at impersonating a ld Nazi, but throughout man accent comes out. Maximilian Schell, n does transcend the of the script," Sayre

"ka-den" (The Song of ley) by Akira Kurosawa: a collection of char- and episodes set in "a town sprouting out of eland of refuse," writes e Van Gelder. "The un- age is that of the trolley, e trolley is on a shuttle like the people in the it is going nowhere. All chored in their poverty, are oblivious to it; some their way above it; some icted with more distract- id agonizing burdens."

Carroll O'Connor  
... "Law and Disorder"

Dodes'ka-den is smooth, hand- some and well-acted, if some- what superficial. It is "Mr. Ki- rosawa's first color film, and he is clearly enchanted by its possi- bilities," using color, to transport the audience into surreal realms dominated by dreams and death," Van Gelder says.

"Films from Appalachia" is "a newly arrived collection of docu- mentaries (which) make it starkly clear that our affluent society also includes sadly impressive poverty and isolation as well as quaint, largely unchanged folk- ways," writes A.H. Weller. "Since all the subjects were shot by local film makers, a mutual respect for people and custom and an unobtrusive approach are obvious in each of the films," he says. The films include "Visiting with Darlene," an interview filmed in a remote corner of Pennsylvania; "Healers" in Kentucky; and "Tradition," centered on a mount- ainous moonshiner who "is typical of the proud hill folk who return to their illegal whiskey stills because it's the only way of life that will keep them off welfare."

## Plays

"Dreyfus in Rehearsal," by Jean-Claude Grumberg, is "funny, touching and warmhearted, and should appeal to people who want to see old-fashioned plays again," writes Clive Barnes. "Garson Kanin's adaptation of a seriously aspiring comedy is full of Yiddish humor, sentimentality and irony."

The play is set in Vilna, Poland, in 1931 and involves a group of "amateur but dedicated" actors who are rehearsing a new play about Alfred Dreyfus under the direction of the young play- wright himself. "Mr. Grumberg's play, which was much praised in Paris last season, is definitely with a difference. What Mr. Kanin, who also directed the play, and his cast have done, they have done to a turn. Every performance is a Jewish dramatic stereotype, but every performance is also perfectly enchanting in its own right." The cast in- cludes Sam Levene, Ruth Gordon, Avery Schreiber and Anthony Holland.

"Richard III" is the newest production of Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival, and although Michael Moriarty's Richard may be "wretched," writes Clive Barnes, "it will be talked about for years... He comes to this Richard as a star, and is encouraged to play it as a star." Cast against the type of Richard Laurence Olivier created, Moriarty "gives a portrayal as if Olivier had never existed. It is great acting (and should be seen) but out of synchronization with the play. Moriarty is nervy, and intellectually, brilliant... and gives a most subtle performance—what a Hamlet he is going to make!—but hardly shows the power and thrust of Richard," Barnes says. Mel Shapiro, who directed, "did not seem to have any particular view of the play. The cast is strong, but not especially good. Paul Win- field, a brilliant actor, is here making his stage debut, but his Buckingham is unconvincing, and Marsha Mason makes little of Lady Anne." But "you would be a fool, if, interested in the theater, you missed Moriarty's Richard," Barnes writes.

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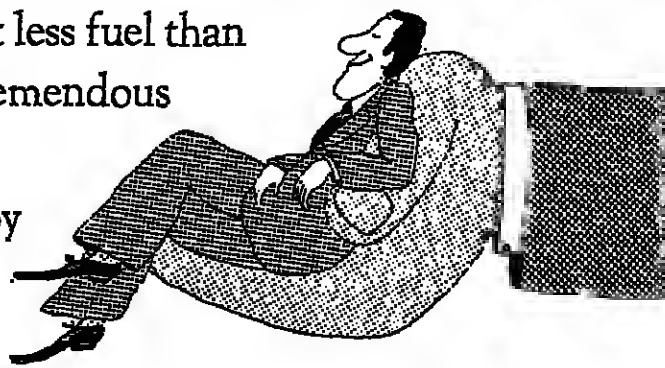


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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1974

FINANCE

Page 9

## an Seeks a Limit Imports of Textiles

Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—Seeking government-level talks with counting large quantities of textiles to Japan.

Wada, director-general of the Ministry of International Trade and Commerce, said the intention of such talks is to obtain a better understanding of the situation in the textile industry in Japan.

"I understand, however, that we will be seeking voluntary restraint, 'orderly' or any other measures that will be the flow of textiles."

government has not formally requested textile trade talks with any other country.

In a related development today, Nitta Besski Co., one of Japan's nine leading textile exporters, said it plans to cut its permanent workforce by 577 employees, or slightly less than 7 per cent, by offering inducements for "voluntary" retirements.

Nitta Besski, which recently cut production of cotton yarn 30 per cent, said it intends to widen the output cutback to 40 per cent next month.

## German Bank Sets Limit On Theft Loss

FRANKFURT, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Commerzbank may have lost about 21 million deutsche marks as a result of an alleged embezzlement by its former chief clerk of the bookkeeping department.

The Hesse state prosecutor told a press conference today that the clerk transferred 36 million DM from Commerzbank to foreign bank accounts in 17 payments between early 1973 and his arrest on Sept. 11.

A further 5 million DM had been drawn in checks on the Landeszentralbank of Hessen.

Around 20 million DM of the 36 million transferred has so far been recovered, leaving a possible loss of 11 million DM, he said.

Commerzbank later confirmed the loss would be a maximum 11 million DM.

It would not be larger and may be reduced if more money can be recovered. A large part of the money transferred abroad was sent to bank accounts in Switzerland, it said.

The statement added that no bank customers have suffered as a result of the affair.

## Paribas Asks Bourse Probe

PARIS, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—The Paribas group today asked the Paris Bourse commission to open an inquiry to determine whether the group has suffered major losses.

In a statement, president Jacques de Fouchier said the group "has been victimized by the Paris Stock Exchange, which has suffered 'important' foreign exchange or commodity losses."

Mr. De Fouchier said that the group "never takes speculative positions, either on the foreign exchange or gold markets, nor in the Eurocurrency market."

The Paribas group also pays "particular attention" to the reliability of counterparties in all its operations "and has not suffered from repercussions of difficulties met by foreign establishments in recent months," the statement said.

It also dismissed as "pure fantasy" reports that the group suffered losses through commodity operations because it does not operate in such markets.

Shares of Paribas on the Bourse improved to 107 francs today from yesterday's 101.20, its 1974 low.

Meanwhile, state-owned Credit Lyonnais categorically denied rumors that its London branch was in "difficulty" following foreign exchange operations.

Authoritative sources at the bank said neither the London nor any other branch is in difficulty.

ent statistics showed August the industry's finished goods inventory was 168 7 a year earlier. The textile production registered a year earlier and the wholesale price index for textiles was down 50 per cent under its level.

is noted that Japan's textile industry has recently devalued \$150 million of exports from a peak \$200 million in August to October.

ess, textile industry there \$150 million a fall too large an import re circumstances.

a said "We think it is a seek solutions out-courting to the legal available."

al measures are safe-it could be imposed on order Article 19 of the agreement on Tariffs of under Article Three only concluded GATT-multilateral textile de said that so far the

e Reject Offer land Car Plant

IRA, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—IRA's Deputy Prime Minister Cairns disclosed today that the failed Leyland joint venture in Sydney but the Chinese de the company is a unit Leyland Motor Corp.

ras said he had made during his visit to fly this month to open alian trade fair. His for Leyland's assembly meet to be held in London nor any other branch is in difficulty.

saiff International

ites (millions)... 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions)... 1,378.8 1,125.5  
Profits (millions)... 5.92 7.65  
Per Share... 0.30 0.38

ts (millions)... 400.6 317.2  
Revenue (millions)... 19.43 18.71  
Profits (millions)... 0.97 0.93  
Per Share... 0.24 0.23

Georgia-Pacific

ites (millions)... 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions)... 645.9 569.8  
Profits (millions)... 40.1 37.8  
Per Share... 0.71 0.65  
Per Share... 0.68 0.64

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Japan Gets Pipeline Order

A Japanese consortium has received an order valued at 60 billion yen (about \$200 million) from Indonesia's state oil company Pertamina to build a 126-mile natural gas pipeline in West Sumatra. The consortium is headed by the Far East Oil Trading Co. and includes Nippon Steel and the Japanese Petroleum Corp. The pipeline will connect the Pertamina oil fields with Cilacap. The consortium is organized by Toyo Menka Kaisha, Mitsui & Co., Marubeni Corp. and Far East Oil. The Japanese side is expected to receive petroleum from Pertamina in return, but details have been left for further discussion. Construction is expected to start later this year for completion by the end of 1976. P.T. Krakatau Steel, an Indonesian government-sponsored concern, plans to build a 200,000-ton-per-year steel manufacturing mill and processing facilities in Cilacap. The natural gas will be used as fuel at the steel complex.

### ICL Reports Record Backlog

International Computers (Holdings) Ltd. says its order backlog is at an all-time high and it detects no sign of a downturn. The assessment was given by Geoffrey Cross, managing director, in connection with the introduction of ICL's 2970 and 2980 computer systems, which he claims are the two most powerful computers to be built in Europe. ICL has 17 orders, valued at more than \$21 million, for the new systems and has letters of intent for "a number" of others. The first delivery is scheduled in three months. Mr. Cross estimates that ICL will have to obtain orders valued at about \$150 million to break even on the two systems. ICL developed the new 2900 series with the aid of a \$40-million government loan. The 2970 system costs upwards from \$600,000 and the 2980 upwards from \$2 million.

### Mitsui to Build Plants in S. Korea

South Korea's state-owned Yonji Petrochemical Corp. has agreed to a 50-50 joint venture with Japan's Mitsui & Co. to build four petrochemical plants. The agreement calls for each side to put up the equivalent of \$50 million in equity investment for the project, which will require a total of \$380 million.

### Alfa Romeo Plans Shutdown

Alfa Romeo plans to seek union agreement to shut down production between Dec. 15 and Jan. 10 in addition to the planned closure of its Milan plants in early November. President Gastone Cortesi notes that sales in the first nine months of the year are off 8.3 per cent. Despite a 47.9 per cent rise in Alfa prices since 1973, he adds, the company's costs have risen 54.6 per cent. Overall sales this year are expected to total about 450 billion lire (about \$880 million), up from 435 billion lire a year ago. Foreign sales so far this year account for about 44 per cent of the total, up from 38 per cent a year earlier.

### After Similar Action in Britain

## Bonn Tells Hoffman to Cut Drug Prices

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—The West German cartel office today ordered Hoffman-La Roche, the world's largest pharmaceutical company, to cut the price of two of its leading tranquilizer drugs.

It said the Swiss firm had sold the drugs, Valium and Librium, at inflated prices in West Germany. The same drugs were sold in other countries at a much lower price.

It ruled that the firm must cut the price of Valium by 40 per cent and Librium by 25 per cent from the beginning of next year. Company representatives said that the cartel office's decision would be contested in court.

### Charges by Britain

This is the second major price challenge to Hoffman-La Roche. On April 12 last year the British government accused the firm of making excessive profits on the British market and ordered it to cut the price of Valium by 75 per cent and Librium by 60 per cent of their 1970 levels. The firm has taken legal action against the government's order.

The German cartel office here said Hoffman-La Roche had sold Librium at inflated prices for 14 years and Valium for 11 years, and thus misused its market power.

The price cuts ordered would save private consumers and social security services about 30 million deutsche marks a year.

The office said that its investigations revealed "beyond doubt" that there was no genuine market competition for Valium and Librium, and thus no effective price control.

An international comparison showed that German Valium prices were 50 per cent above those charged in France and

Italy, and three times as high as those in Britain since the firm was ordered to reduce its British prices.

A senior official of the cartel office told a hearing last August that Hoffman-La Roche's share of the market for tranquilizers sold in pharmacies was 33 per cent, while its sales through hospitals were more than 80 per cent of the total.

In Basel, a statement by Hoffman-La Roche said it would contest the German decision in court. The company said it did not agree with the cartel office's opinion that the two tranquilizers held a dominant position on the German market. The price of the drugs had never been "fixed," despite increased costs, general inflation and price rises by competitors, and was below that of competitive products, the company said.

French Bank, Insurance Firm End Discussions on a Merger

PARIS, Oct. 23 (REUTERS).—La Paternelle, France's largest private insurance group, and Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet, an important investment bank, announced today that they have abandoned their plans to merge.

Under the terms proposed last December and due to have been finalized this year, some 75 per cent of NSM's stock was to have been exchanged for an 8-per-cent share of Paternelle.

However, a 40-per-cent slide in the value of Paternelle's shares on the Paris Bourse prompted NSM to renegotiate the value of the swap, seeking a bigger stake in Paternelle. This was refused and the decision to merge was abandoned.

The slide in Paternelle's value was in part due to the worldwide decline in stock prices which has hit its worth on the Bourse and in part due to the difficulties of one of Paternelle's real estate affiliates, which has suffered "substantial" losses. The exact amount of these losses is due to be made public next week.

From the end of 1973, when Paternelle was trading around 200 francs a share, the value of the company's shares has fallen 40 per cent to 120 francs a share.

Spokesmen for both companies insist that the decision not to merge was "mutual agreement" due to "changed conditions."

"This is not the time to consider new ventures," a Paternelle spokesman said. The losses at its real estate affiliate "did not influence" the decision, nor do the losses represent a major problem for the parent holding company, he said.

Like all companies in its field, Paternelle's insurance activities hold large portfolios of stocks and bonds and the value of these has been cut sharply in the wake of the worldwide decline in securities values.

NSM, on the other hand, reports its outlook is "quite satisfactory." The bank, one of the largest investment advisers in the nation with several billion francs in funds under management, does not hold any securities itself but collects advisory and brokerage fees from its clients.

## Arab Money Seen Flowing To the West

### But Main Investments Will Be in the Mideast

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Substantial sums of Arab money will go toward investments in real estate, banking and high technology industries in the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France and Spain, a leading Arab investment manager said yesterday.

In one of the first public disclosures of specific Arab intentions, Magdi Al Tananili, deputy general manager of the Kuwait International Investment Co., said at a World Trade Institute conference on "the new oil money" that the main part of the money would "find its way into equity investments and development loans in capital-hungry Arab countries such as Egypt, Syria and the Sudan."

### Some Abroad

He added that "parallel" with this, undoubtedly a healthy percentage of Arab money will find its way outside the Middle East, if only for diversification purposes.

Mr. Tananili went on: "I would think that the United States, Japan, Germany, Britain, France and Spain, in that order, would be the major beneficiaries of such flows."

### Arabs First

Juan Pablo Perez Casallo, director of the Venezuelan Fund for Investments, and Sheikh Wahib Binzagr of the Riad Bank of Saudi Arabia, joined Mr. Tananili in making clear that the first use of the new oil money would be in the oil-producing areas themselves. They pointed out that there was much to be done in both the Middle East and in Latin America.

Mr. Tananili said: "To talk of our oil-money surplus as some do, infers that the oil-export proceeds are in excess of the need of the Arab countries as a whole. The are not, as any one who has traveled from Casablanca to Baghdad by road can easily attest. The \$500 billion or so that will be received by the Arabs over the next 10 years can and will be put to good use."

## Wall St. Prices Slump, Economic Worry Cited

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (REUTERS).—Continuing concern about the U.S. economy and flagging auto sales drove New York Stock Exchange prices sharply lower throughout the day today.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 17.83 points to 645.03. Declining issues widely outdistanced gainers throughout the session, closing at about 1,140 to 280.

Volume totaled 14.3 million

## Aide Predicts Gold Imports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—The director of the Treasury's office of domestic gold and silver operations, Thomas Wolfe, said today the United States would import between eight and nine million ounces of gold this year.

In an address before the American Metal Market gold forum, Mr. Wolfe said that about five million ounces would be imported for industrial use and between 3.5 and four million ounces would be in the form of bullion coins bought by individuals.

### Coin Purchases

He noted that in the first eight months of the year, Americans purchased nearly two million ounces of gold coins valued at about \$340 million.

"The significance of the volume of gold coin buying by Americans in 1974 should not be underestimated," he said. "It could be a reasonably accurate measure of the total investment demand for gold," he said.

Small investors who purchased gold as a "safe haven," expecting the value of gold to keep pace with inflation could be in for a disappointment, he said.

"Gold is now a commodity priced in a free market and with a highly volatile recent price record," he said.

He added that government regulatory agencies would be keeping "a close watch" on developments in the open market and "it would be reasonable to expect that appropriate measures will be recommended if the situation so warrants."

The 40-year ban prohibiting Americans from owning gold bullion is scheduled to expire Jan. 1, when such purchases will become legal.

shares compared with 18.92 million yesterday.

Brokers reported continued selling on yesterday's reports of a sharp decline in durable-goods orders and a new upward burst in the U.S. consumer price index last month.

Auto stocks were among the most active issues and showed sharp losses. Ford fell 1 3/8 to 31 1/2. General Motors was 33 3/4, off 1 1/4, and Chrysler 3 3/4, down 1. Analysts related the losses of sagging auto sales. All firms reported sharply lower mid-October sales.

Yesterday Chrysler reported an \$8-million third-quarter loss, and today company chairman Lynn Townsend, in saying a new price increase would be necessary soon, estimated the industry's sales for the mid-October period would be down 25 per cent.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.14 to 68.59.

The most active issue was Storm Drilling & Marine, closing unchanged at 25 7/8 on volume of 76,700 shares.

Also active were Houston Oil & Minerals, at 23 1/4, up 1/2, Syntex, 36 1/4, down 1 7/8, Michigan Sugar (ex-dividend), 10, up 1, and Imperial Oil class A at 27, down 1/8.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.68 to 61.90.

Concern over mounting new-issue volume gained prominence again in bond trading today, leading prices moderately lower over a broad front.

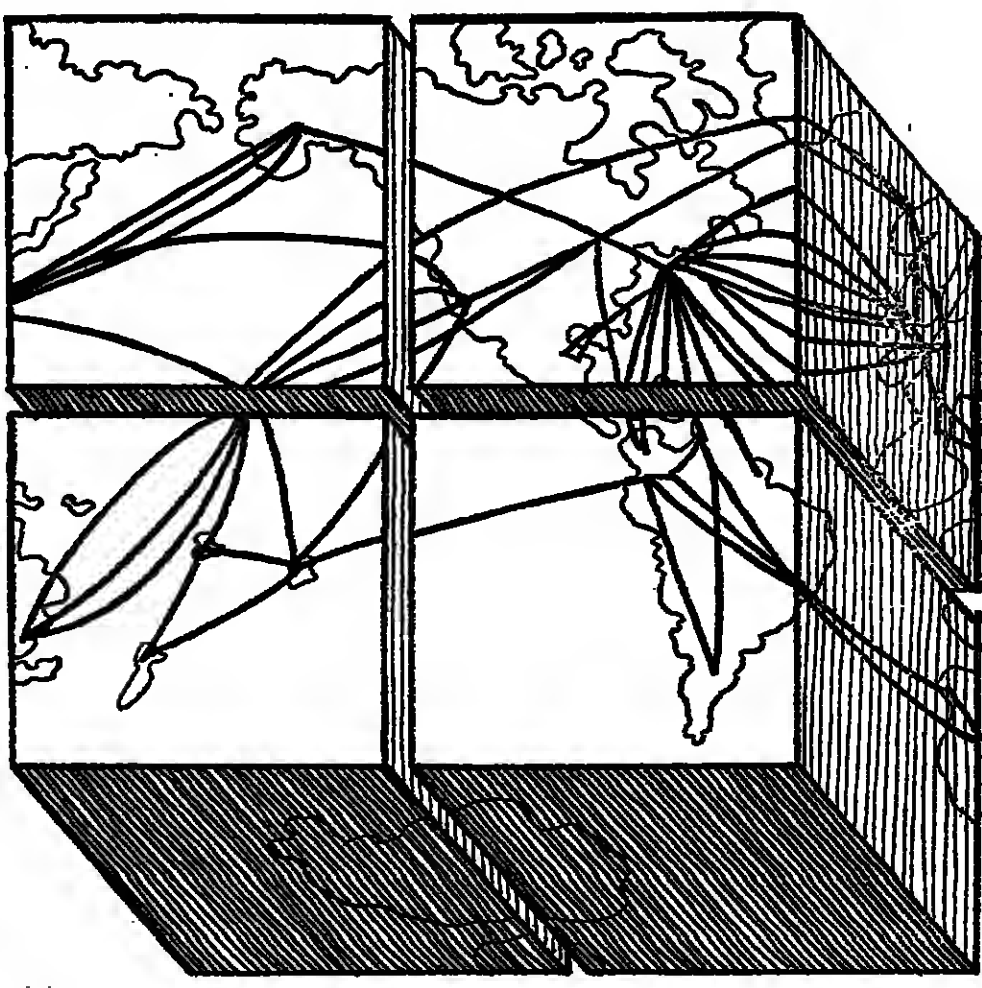
In the corporate sector, prices were generally 1/4 to 1/2 point easier on the day while government bonds were as much as 3/8 lower in some longer-dated issues.

However, dealers said that in many cases final prices marked some recovery from even steeper losses earlier in the afternoon.

Short-term government bills also gave some ground, but the decline was limited.

In Chicago, soybean and soybean oil futures declined to limits allowed for one session on the Board of Trade.

Soybean meal lost about \$7 a ton and the overall weakness in the soybean complex tended to work on other commodity futures on the floor. Corn was down 7 cents, and oats 5 cents. Earlier in the session oats fell the limit of 6 cents a bushel. Wheat futures were down 3 cents.



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# American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]







# Moscow Is Selected as Site of 1980 Summer Olympics

Bernard Kirsch

Oct. 23 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today announced that it had selected Moscow as the site of the 1980 Summer Olympics.

Sports officials, including those of Moscow, said that the city was the most prestigious and the most expensive to build. The city was chosen over other cities, including Los Angeles, New York, and Tokyo. The city was chosen because of its size, its location, and its history. The city was chosen because it was the only city in the world that had hosted the Olympics twice. The city was chosen because it was the only city in the world that had hosted the Olympics in both the summer and winter seasons. The city was chosen because it was the only city in the world that had hosted the Olympics in both the summer and winter seasons.

question which reported the IOC about

Moscow was that of politics interfering with the sports events. Evidently, the Soviet delegation of six presented the right answers in its presentation to the IOC yesterday.

When that pitch was completed, Alexander Gerasimov, secretary-general of the Moscow Preparatory Committee and a deputy state commissioner, said, "Everyone is welcome who comes to our country with good intentions." After the result of today's ballot was announced, Vitaly Smirnov, Soviet delegate to the IOC, said, "There is no question, there will be complete freedom of movement. There will be no restrictions. There will be no political incidents."

Smirnov said that he did not think there would be any problem with Israeli athletes, and that visas will flow freely to those who belong in the Olympics. Another member of the Soviet delegation, Committee and a deputy state commissioner, said, "Everyone is welcome who comes to our country with good intentions."

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Moscow Mayor Vladimir Promyslov, said that he did not believe there would be a problem with China's athletes. "If the climate has improved a little bit by 1980," there will definitely be no problem with China unless it elects to apply to join the Olympic movement. It is not yet a member.

The Soviet campaign to stage the Olympics opened about five years ago, when Moscow formed its preparatory committee to gain the 1976 games. The Russians barely lost that vote to Montreal. Today, they said that they learned from the loss. They arrived here fully prepared, with architects' renditions of the Olympic sites and with elaborate hand-drawn books showing color photos of the 103,000-seat Lenin Stadium, which will be the main meeting point of the games.

people told me we won't get more than nine or 10." The Lake Placid victory was unanimous. IOC president Lord Killanin asked the closed session of IOC members: Is there anybody against Lake Placid? Nobody said yes.

The residents of Lake Placid also favor holding the 1980 Olympics, New York State Sen. Ron Stafford said. He added that Congress unanimously approved the community's bid and that even though Lake Placid will need about \$25 million to finance the event, the State has put a \$25-million ceiling on expenditures.

It was money that put Denver in trouble when it was selected to stage the 1976 winter games, which had to be switched to Innsbruck, Austria.

The lack of money about money is probably the greatest similarity between today's two winners of the 1980 games.



SPORTSMANSHIP—Moscow Mayor Vladimir Promyslov (left) is congratulated by Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley in Vienna after Moscow was selected for 1980 Olympic Games.

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

## Teams Are Contenders for Playoffs in NFL

William N. Wallace

ORK, Oct. 23 (NYT)—The National Football League's season's halfway point is 14 games into it. Teams may be regarded as contenders for the season's playoffs. The season's halfway point is 14 games into it. Teams may be regarded as contenders for the season's playoffs. The season's halfway point is 14 games into it. Teams may be regarded as contenders for the season's playoffs.

quality of the road ahead—and the names of other contenders teams that it must play:

**American Conference**  
**Eastern Division**  
 Buffalo (5-1-0), 22-26-0; N.E., Minn., L.A.  
 Miami (4-3-0), 21-27-0; Buff., Minn., N.E.  
**Central Division**  
 New England (5-1-0), 24-21-1; Minn., Buff., Oak, Pitt, Minn.  
**Western Division**  
 Cincinnati (4-2-0), 19-27-3; Pitt, Minn., Pitt.  
**National Conference**  
**Eastern Division**  
 Philadelphia (4-2-0), 26-21-1; Pitt, Wash., St. L., Wash.

St. Louis (6-0-0), 21-27-0; Wash., Minn., Phil.  
 Washington (4-2-0), 26-20-0; St. L., Phil., Phil., L.A.  
**Central Division**  
 Minnesota (5-1-0), 27-21-0; N.E., St. L., L.A.  
**Western Division**  
 Los Angeles (4-2-0), 23-25-0; Minn., Wash., Buff.  
 The goal for all the contenders is to win 10 games. Since the NFL playoff system began in 1970, no 10-game winner has ever been left out of December post-season play.

In the American Conference's Eastern Division, one could suspect that New England would have a hard time making the playoffs. The Patriots must meet five contenders, three at the end of the schedule. That is the struggle. The Patriots are a young team with no sense of playoff pressure, thin in quality reserves, should there be injuries, and one that so far has made few errors, meaning the turnovers by fumbles and interceptions that tend to average out as the schedule moves along.

As for the Rams, they have only three foes with winning records to play in their last eight games.

After Bradley heard a rumor that the 61-year-old Mayor had made the vote for Moscow 30-22, he said, "We got 23 votes. Some

of New York City. The town of North Elba, which includes Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, has a population of 6,000.

The resort has 6,000 beds in hotels and motels in the immediate area, and about 25,000 beds in the surrounding region. The nearest international airport is at Montreal, 125 miles away. Among the 1930 facilities still in use are the ice arena, the Mount Van Hoevenberg bobsled run and the Intervale ski jump.

rmouth Slips

## Ivy League Establishment in Football's Forefront

By Dean McGowan

ORK, Oct. 23 (NYT)—Yale and Princeton at the Ivy League football—this is the way things will be almost every fall. Dartmouth, which has been the past five championships, now has to at the establishment. Dartmouth, which has been the past five championships, now has to at the establishment. Dartmouth, which has been the past five championships, now has to at the establishment.

Yale meets Cornell at Ithaca, N.Y., in a game that will pit the two most potent offenses in the league. Cornell is first with an average of 419 yards a game and Yale is next with a 411 average.

But the Cardinals need only four more victories to reach 10, and their last four opponents are the Giants twice, the Chiefs and the Saints. The hard part for them is immediately ahead, as they play Washington, Dallas, Minnesota and Philadelphia in the next four games.

The league's other upstart team, St. Louis, is similar to the Patriots—young, inexperienced as to winning, this quality on the bench and way ahead of the percentages in turnovers.

John Hadl, last season's most valuable player, to the Green Bay Packers—just before the NFL trading deadline—for five draft choices, including first-round selection in 1975 and 1976.

Alston Signs as Pilot Of L.A. for 22d Year

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 23 (AP)—England has launched a 1977 challenge for the America's Cup, yachting's supreme trophy. Harry Anderson, Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, said "John M. Livingston has challenged for the America's Cup on behalf of the American Yacht Club of England for races to be sailed in the International 12-Meter class yachts."

ABA Results

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uary Event

ORK, Oct. 23 (NYT)—Y. Connors and Rod who have never met on a tennis court, will play a 5 winner-take-all match today at Las Vegas. overall pot, with tele and other income, is expected to total about \$500,000, on both will share.

An Umpiring Machine Invented by Schoolboy

Dahlia's Jockey Changed-Piggott Bumps Turcotte

Simca May Not Race Because of High Costs

Leeds Beats Ujpest

Leeds Beats Ujpest

Leeds Beats Ujpest

Leeds Beats Ujpest

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(Continued from Back Page)

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 Installers, technicians and O & M technicians for microwave stations in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania, South America, and the Caribbean. Must be fluent in English and French. Send resume, references, and salary history to: K. Kelly, OTE-SYSTEMS, 55 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10013, U.S.A.

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 English, Russian, Dutch or German speaking. Must be fluent in French. Send resume, references, and salary history to: 158 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 75014 Paris, France. Tel. 72-72-65.

**WHL Results**  
 Tuesday's Games  
 Philadelphia 4, Los Angeles 2 (Kincaid, Leach, Dupont, Lonsberry, Wolf, Kozak)  
 Minnesota 3, Vancouver 2 (Boucha 2, Marshall, Bordeleau, Gould)  
 Detroit 4, Washington 3 (Loach 2, Berryman)  
 New York Islanders 2, Atlanta 1 (Bart, Byrne, Quinn)

**Leeds Beats Ujpest**  
 BUDAPEST, Oct. 23 (AP)—Leeds United beat Ujpest of Budapest today, 2-1, in a first leg match of the European Champions Cup.

**PERSONNEL WANTED**

**PARIS LANGUAGE SCHOOL** seeks immediately experienced English teachers, full time or evenings. Paris or French speaking. Send resume to: 158 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 75014 Paris, France. Tel. 72-72-65.

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**DOMESTIC SITUATIONS**

**TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED** English nanny living in Paris seeks position preferably from mid-November. Call: Miss Phillips, 02-35-90.

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**CAPABLE ENGLISH GIRL** 15, German, French speaking, seeks temporary job in office or retail. Write: Box 8834, Herald, Paris.



